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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909

COMPILED BY

A. WARNER PARKER

Special Immigrant Inspector, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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REPORT

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COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1909.

SIR: As the work of the Bureau has grown and the scope of its duties extended from year to year, this annual report to the Secretary of its operations and accomplishments has increased in importance and in volume until recently it has become so bulky that its usefulness has perhaps been impaired by its very size. In an effort to obviate this tendency both its text and its tables have heretofore been minutely segregated, so that, with the aid of a comprehensive index, any particular one of its various subjects might be readily located. It is highly desirable, however, that, if possible, its volume shall be reduced, although somewhat at the expense of comprehensibility and perspicuity. In presenting this report for the fiscal year 1909, therefore, brevity and conciseness are sought just so far as an intelligible review of the extensive operations of the year will permit.

The Bureau's work now falls into three principal classes: First, that conducted by the Bureau proper and the Immigration Service at large—the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws; second, that conducted by the Division of Naturalization, established by the act of June 29, 1906; and, third, that conducted by the Division of Information, established by section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907. The second and third branches, respectively, are covered by the reports of the chiefs of the two divisions, Mr. Richard K. Campbell and Mr. Terence V. Powderly, which are published as appendices to this report (pp. 187 and 215). It has been customary heretofore to give separate consideration to the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively; but the Bureau's efforts for a number of years have been directed toward a complete consolidation of those branches in the actual enforcement of the two sets of statutes, and it has consistently urged the consolidation of the laws. There seems, therefore, to be every reason for considering the two subjects as substantially one in the annual summary of the work. This year, accordingly, the tables regarding Chinese are so arranged as to form a part of the set of statistical data furnished in the first part of the report, and such tables are discussed in the text in the order of their occurrence.

The Bureau has now had two full years' experience in the enforcement of the immigration act of February 20, 1907. That act is a

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codification and reenactment, with certain important modifications, of all laws theretofore passed on the subject of immigration. The Chinese-exclusion laws have undergone no change of importance in the past sixteen years. Each year's added experience in endeavors to enforce those laws but emphasizes the difficulty, and in many respects the impossibility, of obtaining an administration that is even fairly efficacious and at the same time satisfactory to all concerned. They need to be relieved of many unnecessarily harsh provisions and also of provisions shown by experience to be useless or to produce absurd consequences. To these points attention has been directed in the reports of the Bureau for the last six years. The last half of the past fiscal year, moreover, has witnessed a return to the conditions with respect to the immigration of aliens in general that obtained in the years preceding the business depression of 1907–8; and there has been a marked increase in the regular immigration of Chinese, and the efforts of the promoters of the irregular entry of people of that race seem to have been redoubled. There is a general and growing public interest in the many and intricate questions that arise from what is usually termed the "immigration problem." The attention of Congress is to be directed toward the matter again when the Immigration Commission makes its report to the forthcoming session.

Altogether, therefore, this is deemed an appropriate opportunity to comment extensively upon both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws, and to call attention to each particular in which they fail to accomplish the objects believed to have been in the minds of those who enacted them. Accordingly, as the statistics for the year are furnished and commented upon and the work of the year described, attention is directed to the strong and the weak points of the laws as viewed administratively. To make this feature complete there is furnished as Appendix I to this report (p. 153) a draft of a bill, with full descriptive notes, to which reference is made throughout the text. In this draft no suggestion is offered of extending the scope of the law by any radical departure from already established and defined lines. It is in the main a rewriting of the existing law and a merging of such of the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion statutes as are useful into the more modern and administratively advantageous provisions of the statutes dealing with immigration in general; a strengthening, by appropriate change of language, of the provisions found by administrative experience or judicial decision to be inadequate to accomplish the ready admission of those eligible and the complete exclusion of those ineligible to enter the country, and the prompt and effective expulsion of those who, despite a rigid administration, enter. An effort has also been made to arrange the provisions of this suggestive codification of the statutes in logical sequence and to express them in language so simple and clear as to be open to no misconstruction. So far as possible, also, maximum and minimum penalties of adequate proportion are suggested for adoption in the various penal clauses of the law. In weaving into the proposed measure the various piecemeal and conflicting statutes regarding Chinese aliens and bringing them into agreement with the general plan for the control of the immigration of foreigners that has, since the enactment of those statutes, been gradually evolved and perfected, and has proven so much more

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successful in operation than the so-called "exclusion laws," there have been eliminated the many unduly harsh and worse than useless items that were injected into the original measures at a time when the feeling against Chinese was perhaps unduly bitter, but each item that is useful, because calculated to effect the real object of the legislation—the exclusion of "Chinese laborers" as that term has become defined affirmatively and negatively by said laws—is saved and strengthened. This draft, therefore, may be said to be principally a statement in the concrete of the Bureau's experience with law now existent more or less completely for some years. It is not intended and should not be regarded as a declaration that the Bureau is satisfied that the law, even if made at every point effective of its present intent, would be all-sufficient to control immigration. On the contrary, the Bureau believes that the time has come for the adoption of some measures more restrictive than any so far enacted. That such is the case has been demonstrated by the evils that have grown out of immigration, particularly in the large cities of the East and Middle West, which evils have been accentuated during the past few years of industrial depression. The point at which, perhaps, the law is especially inadequate is in the class of excluded aliens termed "persons likely to become a public charge." This standard is not high enough. The alien who becomes a burden on the taxpayers is ultimately undesirable principally for financial reasons. The alien who is barely able, perhaps even with the assistance of private charity, to eke out an existence is continuously undesirable for economic reasons. The presence of such persons in the community tends always to lower the standard of living, of work, and of wages; must have, in an economic sense, a degrading effect. Each community can in time elevate a few such persons to its own level, but its capacity in this respect is limited, and many of our communities have been degraded, and many others will be unless some means are found of preventing the immigration of the alien who is barely able to maintain himself.

Numerous suggestions for a further restriction of immigration have heretofore been offered by those who have studied the problem. Many are now advocating a "literacy test," or an increased head tax. Doubtless there is considerable merit in each proposal; but do either or even both of them constitute a test sufficiently high or exacting to reach the class above mentioned? If no test can be devised which will reach the said class and thereby properly restrict immigration, and if either a literacy test or an increased head tax or the two combined will partly effect that object, the adoption of such a measure obviously would be advisable. There is a fact with respect to each of these proposals, however, which should not be overlooked in estimating their value: First, it can not be stated as a hard and fast rule that the desirability of an alien is always to be measured by his ability to read and write, nor can it even be said that the class above described is composed wholly of the illiterate; second, anything less than a large increase in the head tax will hardly operate to materially reduce immigration, for the profits of the steerage-passenger business are undoubtedly sufficient to enable the transportation lines to assume, if necessary, a considerable part of such an increase and keep the cost of passage at practically its present rate, or the money lenders could readily increase the amount loaned prospective passen-

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gers under the present extensive credit system and incidently reap an increased profit.

The Bureau desires, therefore, to suggest that careful consideration be given the question of inserting in the law an additional class of aliens to be excluded through administrative discretion of a broader scope than that which can be exercised with respect to "persons likely to become a public charge," said class to be described in some such apt term as "persons economically undesirable."

Another proposal for the further restriction of immigration is worthy of careful thought, viz, that all male aliens between the ages of 16 and 50 should be required to stand a physical examination at the ports of this country equal to that observed, under our military regulations, with respect to recruits for the army. This is based upon the idea that those admitted to a share in our institutions and prosperity ought to be the peers in physique of those who defend such institutions—ought to be able themselves to defend them if occasion should require.

The Bureau is convinced that the proper control of immigration requires the adoption of a measure of the following character. Formerly the law allowed the expulsion within the period of one year after entry of unlawfully entered aliens and of those who had become charges upon the public, and the period is now three. In the face of statistics showing to what a very large extent aliens become dependents in this country, why should any limitation be placed upon the Government's inherent right to remove them to the country of which they are citizens or subjects, and by which as a matter of common justice the burden of their support should be borne? Any alien (except members of certain races) of correct inclinations may, under our naturalization laws, become a citizen of the United States after five years' residence in this country. Why should the undesirable alien who does not care to avail himself of that high privilege be told that if he will manage to avoid the immigration officials for three years only he may remain here without clothing himself with citizenship, no matter how undesirable he may continue to be or how extensive a burden he may become upon the taxpayers of the country? The Government should not surrender its right to expel aliens, but should, in the Bureau's opinion, make the dividing line the question whether the person is or is not still an alien. The importance of this matter can hardly be exaggerated. When the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the country were canvassed in 1908, a number of interesting and significant facts were disclosed. On this subject the following is quoted from last year's report (pp. 96 and 97):

> The last investigation of this kind was made in 1904. (See pp. 48–76 of annual report for that year.) In a general way the method of presentation adopted in reporting the results of that investigation are now followed, but some changes are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility. Thus, Table G, in particular is much more comprehensive than any table furnished in 1904, covering, as it does, the United States proper, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and giving an account of the entire number of inmates found in public institutions, segregating the institutions into penal, insane, and charitable, and the inmates into aliens, naturalized citizens, and native-born citizens, and showing a total of 60,501, 73,593, and 476,383 of the said classes, respectively, and a grand total of 610,477. The total of each class of inmates under each class of institution furnishes, by comparison, an interesting subject for study and speculation. Of the 149,897 inmates of penal institutions, 126,562 are native born and the remainder, 23,335 (15,323 aliens and 8,012 naturalized citizens),

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are foreign born; of the 172,185 inmates of insane asylums, 121,451 are native born and the remaining 50,734 (25,606 aliens and 25,128 naturalized citizens) are foreign born; while of the 288,395 inmates of charitable institutions (other than insane), 228,370 are native born and the remaining 60,025 (19,572 aliens and 40,453 naturalized citizens) are foreign born.

* * * * * * *

A few comparisons with the figures for 1904 are not deemed inappropriate. The total number of aliens found in 1904 to be inmates of institutions of this character was 44,985, against 60,501 found by the recent investigation, an increase of 15,516, or about 34 per cent. As to class of institution, increases are shown as follows: Penal, from 9,825 to 15,323; insane, from 19,764 to 25,606; and charitable, from 15,396 to 19,572; while with regard to character of the offense for which incarcerated in penal institutions an increase is shown from 4,124 to 8,197 in grave offenses, and from 5,701 to 7,126 in minor offenses. With respect to the different sections of the country increases are shown as follows: North Atlantic States, from 27,301 to 37,249; North Central States, from 9,082 to 12,205; South Central States, from 1,282 to 1,766; Western States, from 5,094 to 7,051; Hawaii, from 282 to 370; while the South Atlantic States show a reduction from 1,909 to 1,781 and Porto Rico from 35 to 19. Alaska, taken this year for the first time, shows a total of 60.

An ideal administration of the immigration law would prevent the entry of undesirable aliens to such an extent that the provisions contemplating expulsion would seldom need to be invoked. Such standard is, like all ideals, difficult of attainment; but it can, with the exercise of a more thorough supervision over the entry of aliens, a more complete guarding of the land borders to prevent smuggling, and the expenditure of more time and money in the investigation of all doubtful cases, be more nearly approximated than at present, provided the foregoing suggestions are adopted and the law is strengthened, rounded out, and completed in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt as to its meaning. The Bureau believes in a strict administration, not only because it is best calculated to protect the country against undesirable immigration, but because of its humanitarian advantages. A rigid enforcement of the law, in the final analysis, is the most humane. If it becomes thoroughly understood by all that only certain well-defined desirable classes will be permitted to land on our shores, other classes will hesitate to apply and the transportation companies will refuse to bring them. On this subject particular attention is directed to the report of the commissioner at New York (p. 132).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

For a number of years, as the law has been broadened and the facilities for collecting useful and interesting data have been increased and improved, the tables giving immigration statistics of various kinds or in various ways have been amended and extended, new tables or additions to old ones being inserted at the most convenient points. It is believed that there has now been evolved a fairly comprehensive and satisfactory method of collecting and presenting these data, and that it will be useful for the present and especially for the future to rearrange and renumber and in some instances consolidate the tables, in the interest of a logical presentation of the figures and a consecutive numbering of the tables—a plan which can be continued in succeeding reports with convenience and clearness. While such rearrangement renders comparisons between this and preceding reports somewhat awkward, that result is obviated so far as possible by inserting in the text the number by which a table has heretofore been identified.

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As a preliminary to a discussion of each table that calls for any comment in the text, it is interesting to note some of the larger and more important facts disclosed.

Immigration is rapidly reassuming what for a number of years has been its average proportions, from which there was in the fiscal year 1908 and the first half of the past fiscal year a decided but temporary departure. That its present trend is upward is manifested by the fact that the larger part of the gain shown by a comparison of immigration by months has occurred in the last few months of the past year. The total immigration for the year has been 751,786, or 31,084 less than the total (782,870) for the fiscal year 1908, and 533,563 less than the total for the year 1907 (1,285,349), the banner year in immigration. But the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1909, show increases over the same months of 1908 of 16,648, 43,773, 80,521, 75,480, 71,522, and 53,523, respectively—a total increase for the two corresponding half-year periods in the entry of alien immigrants of 341,467. One principal cause has operated to bring about this sudden return to a heavy immigration of foreigners. Undoubtedly the demand for labor has improved somewhat during the past year, and the impression has spread throughout Europe that industrial conditions are rapidly regaining the extreme prosperity that marked the years immediately preceding the depression of 1907; and, trading upon this improvement and magnifying it beyond all reasonable limits, those interested in the steerage passenger carrying business have made it a means of increasing their revenues. (See also pp. 112–113.)

It will be observed that the past year has witnessed an influx of 751,786 aliens of the immigrant class and 192,449 of the nonimmigrant class, a total of 944,235; and that 225,802 of the emigrant and 174,590 of the nonemigrant class—a total of 400,392—have departed from the country. In the fiscal year 1908, 782,870 immigrant and 141,825 nonimmigrant aliens—a total of 924,695—entered the United States; while 395,073 emigrant and 319,755 nonemigrant—a total of 714,828—departed. Thus it will be seen that, while the immigration for 1909 exceeded that of the previous year by 19,540 (31,084 less immigrant and 50,624 more nonimmigrant), the emigration for 1908 exceeded that for 1909 by 314,436 (169,271 more emigrant and 145,165 more nonemigrant aliens); the net result, therefore—i. e., the actual increase in the alien population of the country—is larger for the past year by 333,976 aliens.

Table I (new) is a brief summary of the year's immigration work, by ports, compared with a similar summary for the fiscal year 1908. It covers the arrival but not the departure of citizens, as well as both the arrival and the departure of aliens—immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant—also shows the number of aliens refused admission and the number expelled after entering the country. Comparison between the two years can readily be drawn by columns. It will be noted that 491 less aliens have been debarred than in 1908, but that the ratio rejections bear to admissions is about the same, viz, 1.18 per cent for 1908 and 1.09 per cent for 1909; also that the number expelled is practically the same as in 1908.

Tables II to IV deal with the net increase or decrease of the population of the United States occasioned by the arrival and departure of

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aliens, comparing the fiscal years 1908 and 1909 by months, by countries, and by races.

Thus is given in detail information furnished briefly for the first time in the report for 1908 (Table I A), the detail being worked out in such a way as to furnish the most important items concerning both immigration and emigration that have heretofore been presented with regard to the former only. It will be noted that during the past fiscal year 751,786 immigrant aliens and 192,449 nonimmigrant aliens, making a total of 944,235 were admitted to this country; and that during the same period 225,802 emigrant aliens and 174,590 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 400,392, departed from the United States. Deducting the latter total from the former it will be found that the net increase in population by immigration has been 543,843. Even from this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely accurate conclusion, it would be necessary to deduct the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have left this country for permanent residence abroad, and it is impossible to obtain from existing records figures covering such naturalized citizens. In making the classification, the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonimmigrant aliens on the inward journey and nonemigrant on the outward. It will be observed, also, that while there is but a very slight difference between the total number of aliens admitted in the years 1908 and 1909, the net increase in population shown for the latter is more than twice that shown for the former year, due principally to the fact that emigration has been so much lighter.

Table V (new) supplies figures from which the net result of immigration and emigration can be determined for any particular State, showing the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens, respectively, admitted with a stated intention of settling in each of the different States, and of emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, respectively, asserting at the time of departure that their last permanent residence has been in each of the different States.

Table VI shows the occupation of aliens entering and leaving the country during the fiscal year, segregated into professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common, unskilled laborers, 221,145 (174,800 immigrant and 46,345 nonimmigrant) entered, and 183,545 (118,936 emigrant and 64,609 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of the skilled trades aggregating 114,910 (87,160 immigrant and 27,750 nonimmigrant) and departures of the same aggregating 48,084 (21,919 emigrant and 26,165 nonemigrant). These figures seem to bear out the general impression that the so-called "bird-of-passage" element of our immigration is constituted largely of the unskilled.

The second series of detailed tables presented, numbered VII to XII A, covers immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, and the various tables are arranged in such manner as to furnish with respect to each, in consecutive order, the items of interest

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which it has heretofore been customary to give with regard to immigrant aliens. These are the most important tables, as they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant, the economically most interesting of the several classes under which the statistics are kept. Several of the tables deserve special comment.

Table VII corresponds with Table III of prior reports, in so far as that table related to admission, and furnishes data regarding sex, age, illiteracy, financial condition, how passage has been paid, and whether coming to join relative or friend. Table VII A gives data regarding sex, age, and how long in the United States, with respect to emigrant aliens leaving the country. In this respect it is the counterpart of Table VII. These are in several ways the most comprehensive and interesting of the tables. Some of the more prominent items should be emphasized here.

Of the total number of immigrant aliens admitted (751,786), 624,876 were between the ages of 14 and 44, while 88,393 were under 14, and 38,517 were 45 or over. Relatively these figures are about the same as for the preceding year.

Of those admitted, 191,049 (141,871 males and 49,178 females) could neither read nor write, and 2,431 (1,332 males and 1,099 females) could read but not write. These figures do not include any aliens less than 14 years of age. In the year 1908, 172,293 of those admitted could neither read nor write, and 2,310 could read but not write, a total of 174,603 illiterates, against a total of 193,480 for the past year—an increase of 18,877. This may be more graphically presented, however, in ratio: Of those admitted in 1908 over 14 years of age (670,722), the illiterates amounted to 174,603, or 26 per cent; of those admitted in the past year over 14 years of age (663,393), the illiterates amount to 193,480, or 29 per cent; in other words, the ratio of illiteracy has returned almost to the point shown for the year 1907 (30 per cent), and has passed that for the year 1906 (28 per cent), on the basis of an immigration much smaller than that of either of those years.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was $17,331,828, or an average of about $23 per person. This includes only amounts which have been shown by arriving aliens to the inspection officers, and it is quite possible that a considerable part of that carried was not shown; moreover, there is no way of determining what portion of it consisted of money sent to relatives or friends by aliens already located in this country. Of those admitted, 482,859 were able to show amounts of less than $50 each, whereas 79,122 showed $50 or over each; so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 561,981, about 86 per cent had in their possession less than $50, as compared with about 84 per cent for the year 1908.

Of the aliens entering, 523,718 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 220,352 admitted that their passage had been paid by a relative or relatives, and 7,716 admitted that their passage had been paid by some person other than a relative. In other words, even according to the not altogether reliable information on this subject furnished by applicants, it appears that almost one-third of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country.

With respect to emigrant aliens, Table VII A shows that a total of 225,802 (159,009 males and 37,085 females, and 29,708 whose sex is

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not known, as they left across the Canadian border) have departed during the past year. With respect to 196,094 of these, it has been possible to keep a record of the age and of the period the aliens had lived in the United States. Thus it is shown that 9,804 were less than 14, 165,778 were from 14 to 44, and 20,512 were 45 years of age or over; 160,154 had resided in the United States less than five years, 26,967 from five to ten years, 4,027 from ten to fifteen years, 2,666 fifteen to twenty years, and 2,280 over twenty years.

Tables VIII, IX, X, and XI correspond with Tables V, VII, VIII, and IX, respectively, of preceding reports regarding immigrant aliens admitted, and are accompanied by Tables VIII A, IX A, X A, and XI A, respectively, which are their counterparts with respect to emigrant aliens departed.

Tables XII and XII A are designed to furnish statistics regarding immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, by race and sex, by the fiscal year, by six-month periods, and by the calendar year, as such an arrangement of the figures has been found useful.

Tables XIII to XIV A, inclusive, constitute a series dealing with nonimmigrant aliens admitted and nonemigrant aliens departed, and furnish in several different ways information of interest concerning such aliens. In general they correspond with Table XIV of previous reports, but contain information of a more detailed character.

Table XV furnishes a means of comparing immigration for the fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive, segregated by races; while Table XVI (corresponding with Table XII in preceding reports) gives the immigration totals from the year 1820 to the year 1909, inclusive. In connection with Tables XV and XVI, attention is directed to the two charts inserted in the back of this report, which present similar information in graphic form.

Chart 1 shows the wave of immigration into the United States from the various countries since 1820. It is interesting to note the successive periodical increases, receding less each time, coincident with the periods of financial depression, only to reach a greater height with the next ascending wave, passing a million and a quarter, the highest point in history, during the year 1907, and again dropping back last year. Thus, the three periods of depression following 1857, 1873, and 1893 stand out prominently, and the recent financial and commercial depression caused the wave line to drop to a marked degree. This periodical rise and fall well represents the relative prosperity of the country, while the gradual average increase from decade to decade may be taken as a fairly accurate index of the country's development and growth and its capacity to employ larger numbers of alien laborers.

Chart 2 shows the yearly immigration from the principal countries from 1820 to the present year. The proportions from each country for the entire period are as follows: United Kingdom, 29 per cent; Germany, 20 per cent; Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 7 per cent; Italy, 11 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 11 per cent; Russia, 8 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Switzerland, 1 per cent; countries not specified, 10 per cent. Until recent times immigration was derived almost entirely from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom. Although no immigration statistics were collected, it is known that previous to 1820 the people who came to this country were also

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from northern and western Europe. Thus, the great mass of our population is of Teutonic and Celtic origin, with a considerably greater proportion of the former. However, a change in the source of immigration, it will be seen, commenced about 1882, and has assumed enormous proportions during the past ten years, until now 67 per cent of our immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of southern and eastern Europe, 507,211 having arrived from those countries during the past year.

The series constituted by Tables XVII, XVII A, XVII B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports, and aliens apprehended within the country and deported on departmental warrants. They need to be discussed in some detail.

From Table XVII (corresponding in part with Table III of previous reports) it will be seen that during the year there were turned back at the ports 10,411 aliens, or about 1.09 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The following comparative statement as to principal causes of rejection is inserted for convenience, carrying out a similar illustration that has been given in previous reports:

Cause of rejection.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Idiots	16	38	92	29	20	18
Imbeciles					45	42
Feeble-minded persons					121	121
Insanity (including epileptics)	33	92	139	189	184	167
Likely to become a public charge, including paupers and beggars	4,798	7,898	7,069	6,866	3,741	4,458
Afflicted with contagious disease	1,560	2,198	2,273	3,822	2,900	2,308
Afflicted with tuberculosis					59	82
Criminals	35	39	205	341	136	273
Prostitutes and other immoral women	9	24	30	18	124	323
Procurers of prostitutes	3	4	2	1	43	181
Contract laborers	1,501	1,164	2,314	1,434	1,932	1,172

The increase in the number of aliens rejected as criminals, prostitutes, and procurers, respectively, is significant and gratifying, showing that the provisions of the act of 1907 are enabling the administrative officers not only to continue, but to improve, the good work done in this respect in the year 1908. The decrease in the number of contract laborers rejected, it is believed, is explainable on the theory that the success which has heretofore attended the efforts of the officers regarding this class has tended to discourage its coming.

Table XVII A furnishes a useful comparison, by causes of rejection, concerning aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1909, inclusive. Table XVII B deals with a separate phase of the rejections constituted by the necessity for sometimes refusing residents of foreign contiguous territory the privilege of entering for alleged temporary purposes. It will be noted that a total of 440 such rejections have occurred.

Table XVIII covers the arrest and deportation of aliens under those provisions of law which allow such action to be taken if certain contingencies arise within the period of three years after landing, and corresponds in a general way with Table III A of the report for 1908. During the year, 2,124 warrants of deportation have been executed after granting a hearing to the arrested persons, compared with 2,069 for the fiscal year 1908. This total falls into two divi-

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sions: First, those whose deportation is mandatorily required, aggregating 2,066, and, second, those who have become public charges within one year from causes arising subsequent to landing and whose deportation is effected with the alien's consent, aggregating 58. The first-mentioned total is segregated under appropriate heads into aliens who were members of the excluded classes at time of entry, aggregating 685; aliens who became public charges from certain specified causes existing prior to entry, aggregating 990; aliens who became prostitutes after entry, aggregating 133; and aliens who entered without inspection, aggregating 258.

Tables XIX and XIX A correspond with Tables XVIII and XVII, respectively, of previous reports. It will be noted that during the year 1,877 appeals of aliens from excluding decisions have been handled, 588 of the aliens having been admitted outright, 151 admitted on bond, and in 928 cases the decisions of the boards affirmed, with 100 appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of and 110 remaining open at the close of the year; and that there have been 35 appeals taken by board members from admitting decisions, in 15 of which the aliens were admitted outright, 1 admitted on bond, 11 appeals sustained, rejecting the aliens, 2 withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, and 6 remaining pending at the close of the year; also that in 443 instances aliens applied for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 242 of the applications being granted and 201 denied.

Table XX (corresponding with Table XVI A of the report for 1908) is a compilation of figures furnished by the officials in charge at the various seaports, covering alien seamen reported by masters of vessels as having deserted. These figures are known to be far from accurate; in fact, the similar table in last year's report showing a total of 13,235 desertions for the year 1908, against a total of 5,839 for the past year, was not regarded as a correct statement. During the past year it has been almost impossible to obtain from the steamship lines any information regarding deserters. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), and the fact that there has been pending for some time a suit in which the Government undertook to enforce the payment of head tax on account of deserting seamen and in which a district court rendered an adverse decision, have tended to encourage on the part of the lines a noncompliance with the provisions of rule 22 of the immigration regulations. This loophole in the immigration law is proving more and more serious as time passes. The matter has now reached a stage where no permanent relief need be expected from any other source than new legislation.

The closely related subject of Chinese seamen should also be mentioned at this point. During the year it has been necessary to guard against the entry of approximately 35,000 such seamen who have come into our ports on merchant vessels. (See also report for 1908, pp. 10 and 159.)

In the draft of a proposed bill herewith submitted (p. 162) there is furnished a suggestion regarding each of the above-mentioned subjects, and it is believed that if the proposed legislation should be adopted the serious difficulty would be overcome.

Table XXI corresponds with Table XVI B of the report for 1908, but shows 76 less stowaways brought to our ports during the past year than during that year. This reduction has been due, in part

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at least, to the enforcement of rule 23 of the immigration regulations, under which aliens coming as stowaways are not regarded as applicants for admission, and are not ordinarily examined but required to remain on board and depart with the ship. It is no longer possible to enforce said rule at New York, however, the district court there having held that examination must be accorded.

Table XXII is a repetition for the past year of the statistics obtained from the various steamship lines of passengers departing from the United States, designated in last year's report as Table XVI. The figures are interesting, but require no special comment. The law ought to provide for their collection through regular channels, and such a provision is contained in the bill suggested in Appendix I (p. 154).

Tables lettered A to F, inclusive, relate to Japanese immigration and correspond in general with a similarly lettered series given in the report for 1908 (pp. 89–95). It is not necessary to comment upon said tables here, for a title of this report is devoted to a detailed discussion of the subject covered by them (p. 121).

Tables numbered 1 to 7, inclusive, correspond with a similarly numbered series in the report for 1908 (pp. 150–155) and cover the various phases of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. For an extended discussion of them, see the title devoted to that subject (p. 123).

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TABLE I.—ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED, AND RETURNED, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED, BY PORTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909.

Port.	Aliens.												Citizens.	
	1908.						1909.						1908.	1909.
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Arrived.	Arrived.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.				
New York, N. Y.	585,970	99,008	357,190	268,415	4,643	1,079	580,617	144,140	163,902	132,221	4,361	1,217	158,619	169,820
Boston, Mass.	41,363	11,002	8,205	21,921	338	126	36,318	11,577	7,442	16,913	179	107	11,745	11,284
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,458	433	4,905	2,964	145	65	14,294	789	9,203	3,013	93	53	3,158	3,252
Baltimore, Md.	31,489	653	4,684	3,703	193	44	18,966	1,546	1,668	250	83	101	1,484	1,121
Portland, Me.	1,026	2,209	1,068	1,846	18	2	1,010	1,335	223	1,837	3	6	168	399
New Bedford, Mass.	1,079	425	239	40	13	2	545	248	247	2	3	.....	77	44
Providence, R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va.	35	29	.....	.....	5	.....	77	59	.....	.....	1	.....	659	828
Savannah, Ga.	157	1	.....	.....	6	.....	18	2	.....	.....	3	2	1	573
Miami, Fla.	1,104	264	359	340	10	1	1,271	465	441	583	9	1	1,470	1,245
Key West, Fla.	913	869	2,412	3,396	15	.....	1,167	1,312	1,402	3,803	23	1	4,620	3,442
Knights Key, Fla.	11	145	5	90	.....	.....	32	246	7	206	.....	.....	3,144	5,162
Other Atlantic.	34	5	.....	5	.....	.....	19	9	1	3	.....	.....	22	65
Tampa, Fla.	1,479	1,069	1	13	15	.....	2,457	1,486	1	12	15	.....	316	3,296
Pensacola, Fla.	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Mobile, Ala.	97	127	5	37	3	.....	37	109	12	63	2	1	334	322
New Orleans, La.	6,270	1,516	343	3,097	116	2	1,507	1,422	329	2,190	40	10	4,106	5,205
Galveston, Tex.	8,529	207	570	219	153	3	3,338	237	572	214	34	4	672	521
Other Gulf.	16	6	.....	.....	3	.....	15	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
San Diego, Cal.	25	149	.....	.....	2	2	51	79	.....	.....	.....	3	1,068	782
San Francisco, Cal.	3,608	2,976	5,199	7,704	507	38	3,103	4,273	4,697	6,789	444	193	5,303	6,351
Portland, Oreg.	73	41	.....	.....	2	.....	35	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Seattle, Wash.	4,890	979	1,207	1,846	87	79	1,367	975	1,198	1,233	70	64	764	393
Alaska.	185	49	.....	.....	1	3	202	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican border.	7,409	3,065	.....	.....	1,204	517	16,162	3,087	.....	.....	1,455	228	.....	.....
Through Canada:														
Atlantic ports.	59,212	14,543	3,923	1,836	3,290	101	11,971	1,942	1,406	1,534	126	38	.....	.....
Pacific ports.							591	770	661	838	10	.....	.....	.....
Border stations.							53,703	14,068	29,708	.....	3,265	91	.....	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii.	10,460	391	4,114	1,540	120	2	1,876	531	1,973	1,576	100	3	461	712
Porto Rico.	968	1,661	644	743	13	3	956	1,590	677	1,310	91	1	2,252	2,355
Total.	782,870	141,825	395,073	319,755	10,902	2,069	751,786	192,449	225,802	174,590	10,411	2,124	200,447	217,173

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TABLE II.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1908.							1909.						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July	97,132	10,403	107,535	25,076	21,122	46,198	+ 61,337	27,570	9,563	37,133	30,759	20,749	51,508	− 14,375
August	98,825	12,310	111,135	24,778	19,539	44,317	+ 66,818	27,782	11,824	39,606	28,497	19,072	47,569	− 7,963
September	98,694	16,593	115,287	24,657	19,077	43,734	+ 71,553	38,238	18,397	56,635	24,917	18,967	43,884	+ 12,751
October	111,513	18,051	129,564	28,633	27,193	55,826	+ 73,738	40,994	19,721	60,715	23,302	18,614	41,916	+ 18,799
November	117,476	15,171	132,647	49,388	45,052	94,440	+ 38,207	37,076	13,889	50,965	20,930	17,679	38,609	+ 12,356
December	66,574	10,533	77,107	45,974	42,458	88,432	− 11,325	46,003	15,108	61,111	16,454	16,962	33,416	+ 27,695
January	27,220	5,838	33,058	37,652	22,581	60,233	− 27,175	43,868	11,107	54,975	10,479	7,582	18,061	+ 36,914
February	23,381	6,885	30,266	29,733	20,955	50,688	− 20,422	67,154	14,838	81,992	8,623	6,477	15,100	+ 66,892
March	32,517	11,020	43,537	25,575	17,931	43,506	+ 31	113,038	22,002	135,040	14,062	8,488	22,550	+ 112,490
April	41,274	13,946	55,220	38,859	26,862	65,721	− 10,501	116,754	21,628	138,382	14,526	9,789	24,315	+ 114,067
May	36,317	11,928	48,245	31,869	29,382	61,251	− 13,006	107,839	19,300	127,139	17,168	14,022	31,190	+ 95,949
June	31,947	9,147	41,094	32,879	27,603	60,482	− 19,388	85,470	15,072	100,542	16,085	16,189	32,274	+ 68,268
Total	782,870	141,825	924,695	395,073	319,755	714,828	+209,867	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+ 543,843

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TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908. Coming from. Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	1908. Going to. Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1909. Coming from. Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	1909. Going to. Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Austria	82,983	3,289	171,798	64,607	47,064	177,261	− 5,463	80,853	1,197	82,050	27,782	5,505	33,287	+ 48,763
Hungary	85,526			65,590				89,338	453	89,791	21,631	4,654	26,285	+ 63,506
Belgium	4,162	334	4,496	853	718	1,571	+ 2,925	3,692	266	3,958	431	275	706	+ 3,252
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	10,827	676	11,503	3,280	2,108	5,388	+ 6,115	1,054	48	1,102	1,594	447	2,041	− 939
Denmark	4,954	111	5,065	689	456	1,145	+ 3,920	4,395	120	4,515	460	272	732	+ 3,783
France, including Corsica	8,788	1,849	10,637	3,107	3,688	6,795	+ 3,842	6,672	1,693	8,365	2,817	3,180	5,997	+ 2,368
German Empire	32,309	1,473	33,782	6,770	5,342	12,112	+ 21,670	25,540	1,735	27,275	4,905	3,854	8,759	+ 18,516
Greece	21,489	246	21,735	6,131	2,787	8,918	+ 12,817	14,111	124	14,235	5,606	1,484	7,090	+ 7,145
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	128,503	5,743	134,246	166,733	47,479	214,212	− 79,966	183,218	6,069	189,287	83,300	16,804	100,104	+ 89,183
Netherlands	5,946	250	6,196	330	671	1,001	+ 5,195	4,698	304	5,002	308	504	812	+ 4,190
Norway	12,412	444	12,856	2,275	1,044	3,319	+ 9,537	13,627	657	14,284	1,328	538	1,866	+ 12,418
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	7,307	41	7,348	1,056	341	1,397	+ 5,951	4,956	20	4,976	1,025	240	1,265	+ 3,711
Roumania	5,228	246	5,474	1,267	691	1,958	+ 3,516	1,590	78	1,668	434	140	574	+ 1,094
Russian Empire and Finland	156,711	2,125	158,836	37,777	16,418	54,195	+104,641	120,460	1,121	121,581	19,707	7,068	26,775	+ 94,806
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	3,899	1,262	5,161	1,116	970	2,086	+ 3,075	2,616	1,207	3,823	1,079	835	1,914	+ 1,909
Sweden	12,809	251	13,060	2,574	832	3,406	+ 9,654	14,474	260	14,734	1,159	434	1,593	+ 13,141
Switzerland	3,281	136	3,417	684	464	1,148	+ 2,269	2,694	154	2,848	658	325	983	+ 1,865
Turkey in Europe	11,290	155	11,445	3,084	1,139	4,223	+ 7,222	9,015	225	9,240	1,267	373	1,640	+ 7,600
United Kingdom:														
England	47,031			5,019				32,809	7,078	39,887	3,076	8,895	11,971	+ 27,916
Ireland	30,556	10,306	103,686	2,023	17,536	26,164	+ 77,522	25,033	472	25,505	1,380	1,093	2,473	+ 23,032
Scotland	13,506			1,499				12,400	1,240	13,640	743	1,973	2,716	+ 10,924
Wales	2,287			87				1,584	140	1,724	51	98	149	+ 1,575
Other Europe	97	4	101	5	35	40	+ 61	46	6	52	6	7	13	+ 39
Total Europe	691,901	28,941	720,842	376,556	149,783	526,339	+194,503	654,875	24,667	679,542	180,747	58,998	239,745	+439,797

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TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1908.							1909.						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
China	1,397	1,368	2,765	3,923	1,533	5,456	− 2,691	1,943	2,541	4,484	3,411	1,532	4,943	− 459
Japan	15,803	1,591	17,394	3,431	2,303	5,734	+ 11,660	3,111	319	3,430	3,819	945	4,764	− 1,334
India	1,040	77	1,117	128	161	289	+ 828	203	137	340	48	69	117	+ 223
Turkey in Asia	9,753	422	10,175	1,847	538	2,385	+ 7,790	7,506	288	7,794	1,650	366	2,016	+ 5,778
Other Asia	372	17	389	221	50	271	+ 118	141	67	208	205	55	260	− 52
Total Asia	28,365	3,475	31,840	9,550	4,585	14,135	+ 17,705	12,904	3,352	16,256	9,133	2,967	12,100	+ 4,156
Africa	1,411	105	1,516	133	253	386	+ 1,130	858	133	991	140	168	308	+ 683
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,098	761	1,859	241	688	929	+ 930	839	797	1,636	442	605	1,047	+ 589
Pacific islands, not specified	81	69	150	33	147	180	− 30	53	111	164	38	199	237	− 73
British North America	38,510	12,560	51,070	2,629	6,597	9,226	+ 41,844	51,941	13,895	65,836	30,478	6,689	37,167	+ 28,669
British Honduras	42	116	158	17	154	171	− 13	42	91	133	2	155	157	− 24
Other Central America	1,175	1,493	2,668	488	1,713	2,201	+ 467	888	1,564	2,452	300	1,689	1,989	+ 463
Mexico	6,067	1,574	7,641	295	1,996	2,291	+ 5,350	16,251	1,757	18,008	289	2,558	2,847	+ 15,161
South America	2,315	1,622	3,937	880	1,935	2,815	+ 1,122	1,906	1,454	3,360	925	1,626	2,551	+ 809
West Indies	11,888	4,270	16,158	4,247	9,220	13,467	+ 2,691	11,180	5,704	16,884	3,306	8,984	12,290	+ 4,594
United States	.....	86,814	86,814	.....	142,682	142,682	− 55,868	.....	138,915	138,915	.....	89,940	89,940	+ 48,975
Other countries	17	25	42	4	2	6	+ 36	49	9	58	2	12	14	+ 44
Grand total	782,870	141,825	924,695	395,073	319,755	714,828	+209,867	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+543,843

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TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES.

Race.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black)	4,307	1,574	5,881	1,104	1,195	2,299	+ 3,582
Armenian	3,108	238	3,346	561	201	762	+ 2,584
Bohemian and Moravian	6,850	754	7,604	746	561	1,307	+ 6,297
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	6,214	1,409	7,623	2,422	1,206	3,628	+ 3,995
Chinese	1,841	5,173	7,014	3,397	6,168	9,565	− 2,551
Croatian and Slavonian	20,181	4,441	24,622	9,014	2,796	11,810	+ 12,812
Cuban	3,380	2,963	6,343	1,243	4,753	5,996	+ 347
Dalmatian Bosnian, Herzegovinian	1,888	317	2,205	515	233	748	+ 1,457
Dutch and Flemish	8,114	2,132	10,246	903	1,919	2,822	+ 7,424
East Indian	337	113	450	48	55	103	+ 347
English	39,021	19,563	58,584	5,061	23,142	28,203	+ 30,381
Finnish	11,687	2,714	14,401	1,427	3,101	4,528	+ 9,873
French	19,423	5,149	24,572	2,862	4,555	7,417	+ 17,155
German	58,534	14,783	73,317	13,541	12,250	25,791	+ 47,526
Greek	20,262	2,191	22,453	6,275	2,853	9,128	+ 13,325
Hebrew	57,551	3,188	60,739	6,105	3,929	10,034	+ 50,705
Irish	31,185	9,361	40,546	2,059	9,732	11,791	+ 28,755
Italian (north)	25,150	9,966	35,116	16,658	8,115	24,773	+ 10,343
Italian (south)	165,248	47,609	212,857	69,781	31,286	101,067	+111,790
Japanese	3,275	1,168	4,443	3,903	3,590	7,493	− 3,050
Korean	11	6	17	114	25	139	− 122
Lithuanian	15,254	1,052	16,306	1,990	1,149	3,139	+ 13,167
Magyar	28,704	5,864	34,568	11,507	5,934	17,441	+ 17,127
Mexican	15,591	2,922	18,513	158	847	1,005	+ 17,508
Pacific Islander	7	21	28	4	29	33	− 5
Polish	77,565	8,811	86,376	19,290	8,370	27,660	+ 58,716
Portuguese	4,606	1,011	5,617	816	2,292	3,108	+ 2,509
Roumanian	8,041	1,113	9,154	1,352	750	2,102	+ 7,052
Russian	10,038	755	10,793	5,125	2,418	7,543	+ 3,250
Ruthenian (Russniak)	15,808	2,686	18,494	1,672	481	2,153	+ 16,341
Scandinavian	34,996	13,120	48,116	7,257	14,047	21,304	+ 26,812
Scotch	16,446	5,632	22,078	1,618	5,497	7,115	+ 14,963
Slovak	22,586	6,228	28,814	8,894	2,390	11,284	+ 17,530
Spanish	4,939	4,125	9,064	1,834	3,907	5,741	+ 3,323
Spanish-American	890	1,504	2,394	305	1,436	1,741	+ 653
Syrian	3,668	810	4,478	1,204	842	2,046	+ 2,432
Turkish	820	105	925	725	425	1,150	− 225
Welsh	1,699	523	2,222	171	515	686	+ 1,536
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,024	984	2,008	394	1,312	1,706	+ 302
Other peoples	1,537	371	1,908	1,874	284	2,158	− 250
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	11,873	.....	11,873	− 11,873
Total	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+543,843

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

State or Territory.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Alabama	827	161	256	111
Alaska	406	94	79	61
Arizona	1,896	439	143	116
Arkansas	302	59	61	46
California	17,912	3,810	9,784	4,824
Colorado	4,285	746	1,348	506
Connecticut	20,542	3,716	3,685	1,416
Delaware	962	177	191	49
District of Columbia	1,452	314	290	167
Florida	5,273	2,170	2,067	2,392
Georgia	479	102	94	60
Hawaii	1,932	356	1,986	1,436
Idaho	1,056	107	213	145
Illinois	63,379	9,797	14,485	5,186
Indiana	6,030	992	1,165	282
Iowa	5,571	667	334	468
Kansas	3,081	352	379	166

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TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

State or Territory.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Kentucky	516	69	197	37
Louisiana	1,839	465	532	628
Maine	3,793	309	441	358
Maryland	4,077	655	1,365	285
Massachusetts	61,197	11,296	12,535	10,345
Michigan	21,635	2,757	2,607	1,445
Minnesota	15,194	2,762	1,697	1,928
Mississippi	319	81	115	77
Missouri	9,495	1,590	2,417	728
Montana	3,315	434	588	501
Nebraska	3,547	390	374	268
Nevada	659	107	206	65
New Hampshire	6,041	432	375	285
New Jersey	41,907	8,487	9,532	3,707
New Mexico	679	187	93	30
New York	220,865	45,739	71,405	24,726
North Carolina	267	42	65	46
North Dakota	5,144	296	177	360
Ohio	29,938	5,114	7,249	2,274
Oklahoma	1,123	134	102	36
Oregon	3,144	378	697	474
Pennsylvania	112,402	22,107	36,972	8,523
Philippine Islands	3	6	3	.....
Porto Rico	964	527	656	385
Rhode Island	9,150	1,464	1,256	1,156
South Carolina	223	31	68	16
South Dakota	2,725	249	187	194
Tennessee	488	108	141	56
Texas	17,456	2,319	673	238
Utah	2,752	383	382	207
Vermont	2,614	363	331	187
Virginia	1,299	252	449	189
Washington	12,218	1,894	1,924	1,430
West Virginia	6,441	1,265	1,557	475
Wisconsin	11,849	1,691	2,014	921
Wyoming	1,123	238	152	140
Outside the United States	.....	53,769	.....	94,439
Unknown[a]	.....	.....	29,708	.....
Total	751,786	192,449	225,802	174,590

[a] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	674	576	119	662
Architects	190	175	45	151
Clergy	771	854	188	772
Editors	131	84	20	126
Electricians	432	174	96	197
Engineers (professional)	1,397	1,549	173	1,422
Lawyers	170	368	24	428
Literary and scientific persons	353	235	30	192
Musicians	714	790	161	635
Officials (government)	253	636	48	606
Physicians	332	674	117	717
Sculptors and artists	355	464	125	457
Teachers	1,243	953	285	950
Other professional	1,071	994	375	1,048
Total professional	8,086	8,526	1,806	8,363

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TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
SKILLED.				
Bakers	2,127	655	440	478
Barbers and hairdressers	1,682	721	674	404
Blacksmiths	2,681	759	367	400
Bookbinders	269	44	23	34
Brewers	151	71	44	54
Butchers	1,804	498	402	358
Cabinetmakers	397	81	84	94
Carpenters and joiners	8,606	2,593	1,478	2,456
Clerks and accountants	7,825	3,164	1,519	3,703
Dressmakers	3,757	680	474	672
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	826	726	326	725
Engravers	94	37	6	25
Furriers and fur workers	359	73	30	39
Gardeners	929	503	158	309
Hat and cap makers	299	36	48	39
Iron and steel workers	1,354	392	158	274
Jewelers	197	94	54	96
Locksmiths	1,226	210	31	24
Machinists	1,831	971	443	973
Mariners	3,763	2,573	532	1,808
Masons	3,860	1,376	588	603
Mechanics (not specified)	644	348	230	399
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	444	127	42	62
Millers	391	87	29	41
Milliners	415	78	56	117
Miners	6,573	2,328	7,285	3,611
Painters and glaziers	2,086	521	350	563
Pattern makers	130	41	5	18
Photographers	202	81	44	95
Plasterers	477	163	66	125
Plumbers	473	135	80	156
Printers	511	163	69	160
Saddlers and harness makers	301	47	18	20
Seamstresses	2,912	402	195	133
Shipwrights	69	20	5	13
Shoemakers	5,592	1,311	716	507
Stokers	697	461	540	405
Stonecutters	1,337	441	153	237
Tailors	10,449	1,480	1,939	1,374
Tanners and curriers	274	54	34	36
Textile workers (not specified)	635	186	216	585
Tinners	436	108	55	71
Tobacco workers	1,666	1,113	686	1,776
Upholsterers	154	31	18	29
Watch and clock makers	328	81	53	61
Weavers and spinners	3,434	553	207	456
Wheelwrights	296	51	8	16
Wood workers (not specified)	431	68	25	25
Other skilled	1,766	1,014	916	1,506
Total skilled	87,160	27,750	21,919	26,165
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	642	1,119	76	784
Bankers	219	444	20	439
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	580	212	196	253
Farm laborers	171,310	33,316	2,980	2,152
Farmers	8,914	3,564	2,970	4,368
Fishermen	761	375	99	315
Hotel keepers	198	230	150	197
Laborers	174,800	46,345	118,936	64,609
Manufacturers	445	584	88	539
Merchants and dealers	8,643	10,120	4,090	11,082
Servants	64,568	13,437	10,159	15,834
Other miscellaneous	4,167	4,014	2,108	4,263
Total miscellaneous	435,247	113,760	141,872	104,835
No occupation (including women and children)	221,293	42,413	30,497	35,227
Unknown[a]	.....	.....	29,708	.....
Grand total	751,786	192,449	225,802	174,590

[a] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE VII.—SEX, AGE, LITERARY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF IMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Illiteracy, 14 years and over.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	2,601	1,706	4,307	341	3,803	163	5	7	676	201
Armenian	2,595	513	3,108	191	2,803	114	.....	1	538	119
Bohemian and Moravian	3,998	2,852	6,850	1,440	5,051	359	2	.....	40	39
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	5,756	458	6,214	211	5,780	223	.....	1	2,631	162
Chinese	1,706	135	1,841	232	1,514	95	1	.....	137	69
Croatian and Slovenian	15,710	4,471	20,181	1,258	18,169	754	9	18	4,470	940
Cuban	2,322	1,058	3,380	536	2,554	290	1	.....	36	21
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	1,617	271	1,888	80	1,737	71	2	.....	549	83
Dutch and Flemish	5,131	2,983	8,114	1,757	5,760	597	1	2	116	44
East Indian	327	10	337	4	312	21	1	.....	98	.....
English	23,440	15,581	39,021	5,745	29,359	3,917	12	18	122	83
Finnish	7,832	3,855	11,687	818	10,652	217	8	10	28	7
French	10,735	8,688	19,423	4,444	13,177	1,802	29	31	1,366	547
German	33,919	24,615	58,534	9,882	44,359	4,293	69	55	1,498	1,418
Greek	18,738	1,524	20,262	778	19,155	329	5	1	4,376	694
Hebrew	31,057	26,494	57,551	15,210	38,465	3,876	112	59	4,832	7,369
Irish	15,785	15,400	31,185	1,990	27,937	1,258	15	17	222	171
Italian (north)	18,844	6,306	25,150	2,178	22,041	931	1	1	1,489	419
Italian (south)	135,080	30,168	165,248	14,509	142,793	7,946	42	9	71,240	14,016
Japanese	1,462	1,813	3,275	149	3,032	94	.....	3	205	691
Korean	9	2	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lithuanian	10,284	4,970	15,254	1,088	13,694	472	267	170	4,826	2,980
Magyar	21,027	7,677	28,704	3,003	24,315	1,386	10	5	1,955	801
Mexican	10,111	5,480	15,591	3,721	10,498	1,372	18	25	4,822	2,800
Pacific Islander	3	4	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	2	2
Polish	50,597	26,968	77,565	7,397	68,070	2,098	595	585	17,438	9,384
Portuguese	2,886	1,720	4,606	908	3,404	294	2	1	1,575	831
Roumanian	7,036	1,005	8,041	328	7,276	437	4	1	2,308	394
Russian	8,794	1,244	10,038	377	9,469	192	17	3	3,444	567
Ruthenian (Russniak)	10,863	4,945	15,808	961	14,320	527	33	19	5,293	2,263
Scandinavian	22,232	12,764	34,996	2,804	30,698	1,494	12	18	21	21
Scotch	10,323	6,123	16,446	2,379	12,724	1,343	9	5	41	19
Slovak	16,168	6,418	22,586	2,145	19,758	683	27	29	2,897	1,082
Spanish	4,070	869	4,939	346	4,275	318	13	4	376	95
Spanish-American	604	286	890	141	669	80	.....	.....	28	12
Syrian	2,383	1,285	3,668	548	2,957	163	5	1	872	760
Turkish	781	39	820	33	771	16	.....	.....	409	11
Welsh	1,108	591	1,699	260	1,298	141	1	.....	5	5
West Indian (except Cuban)	591	433	1,024	142	766	116	3	.....	28	7
Other peoples	1,444	93	1,537	59	1,444	34	1	.....	801	51
Total	519,969	231,817	751,786	88,393	624,876	38,517	1,332	1,099	141,871	49,178

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ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.							
523	2,930	$90,036	3,305	863	139	2,744	486	1,077
173	2,419	65,083	2,530	559	19	2,677	387	44
706	3,837	202,592	3,923	2,891	36	5,586	1,155	109
518	5,279	138,097	5,662	539	13	2,301	3,468	445
640	869	73,395	1,060	670	111	754	146	941
1,026	17,129	311,186	17,160	2,927	94	12,611	7,084	486
972	934	108,070	2,540	811	29	2,037	286	1,057
188	1,492	42,206	1,696	190	2	1,444	382	62
1,933	2,729	404,153	4,706	3,319	89	5,607	1,823	684
189	123	24,834	315	15	7	44	36	257
14,678	11,627	2,353,394	25,385	12,629	1,007	23,130	7,322	8,569
1,136	9,027	250,149	8,225	3,067	395	6,002	5,046	639
4,576	5,560	777,436	10,069	8,838	516	13,616	2,569	3,238
12,164	25,312	2,287,407	36,290	21,176	1,068	43,827	10,840	3,867
1,332	17,442	398,417	18,669	1,556	37	14,040	5,877	345
3,008	21,118	754,223	22,537	34,702	312	53,973	2,829	749
4,711	20,138	1,040,837	18,348	12,379	458	26,699	2,544	1,942
3,312	17,372	633,037	19,980	5,008	162	18,141	4,633	2,376
6,741	127,669	2,318,662	125,473	38,947	828	150,838	12,344	2,066
1,469	1,619	157,903	848	2,374	53	2,471	251	553
5	2	605	9	2	.....	6	1	4
467	11,712	179,953	10,692	4,460	102	13,240	1,948	66
991	21,852	411,281	21,903	6,740	61	21,229	7,151	324
494	6,039	104,724	8,434	6,988	169	7,327	1,010	7,254
3	3	400	3	3	1	2	3	2
1,769	59,785	834,872	56,650	20,330	585	66,621	10,216	728
395	2,761	78,407	2,804	1,770	32	3,208	995	403
164	7,043	98,568	7,101	930	10	4,473	3,420	148
539	8,124	145,522	8,822	1,188	28	5,864	3,697	477
268	13,567	173,314	13,384	2,396	28	11,562	4,009	237
3,898	25,696	907,471	24,728	9,432	836	24,217	8,503	2,276
5,657	5,943	982,578	11,547	4,723	176	10,174	3,711	2,561
540	18,547	330,342	17,867	4,669	50	17,633	4,824	129
1,579	2,442	220,102	4,099	754	86	2,360	1,015	1,564
564	78	93,204	577	254	59	242	95	553
532	1,889	123,859	2,344	1,312	12	3,078	399	191
61	682	17,955	769	49	2	463	318	39
663	516	86,319	1,121	549	29	1,170	318	211
425	326	70,799	741	247	36	496	146	382
113	1,227	40,436	1,402	96	39	843	594	100
79,122	482,859	17,331,828	523,718	220,352	7,716	582,750	121,881	47,155

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TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Sex.		Sex, age, and continuous residence in the United States unknown. Left United States via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian government.	Total departed.	Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.				
	Male.	Female.			Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black)	743	284	77	1,104	70	900	57	874	132	17	1	3
Armenian	490	51	20	561	19	437	85	322	167	34	17	1
Bohemian and Moravian	449	250	47	746	55	566	78	605	78	3	9	4
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	2,235	77	110	2,422	31	2,133	148	2,175	127	4	5	1
Chinese	3,325	72	.....	3,397	30	1,253	2,114	340	426	755	751	1,125
Croatian and Slovenian	7,861	1,120	33	9,014	287	8,078	616	7,781	1,111	42	28	19
Cuban	852	391	.....	1,243	186	936	121	1,154	62	14	3	10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	477	38	.....	515	15	462	38	439	65	7	1	3
Dutch and Flemish	527	200	176	903	69	581	77	612	87	14	9	5
East Indian	39	2	7	48	2	36	3	36	5	.....	.....	.....
English	2,326	1,474	1,261	5,061	395	2,790	615	3,081	440	131	80	68
Finnish	787	270	370	1,427	56	902	99	717	253	42	23	22
French	1,543	1,094	225	2,862	127	2,150	360	1,795	541	92	100	109
German	6,299	3,817	3,425	13,541	620	8,288	1,208	8,060	1,477	207	193	179
Greek	5,744	179	352	6,275	74	5,417	432	5,079	778	46	12	8
Hebrew	4,122	1,737	246	6,105	500	4,708	651	5,166	601	45	36	11
Irish	732	846	481	2,059	63	1,287	228	1,010	359	85	58	66
Italian (north)	14,083	2,039	536	16,658	679	14,250	1,193	13,367	2,332	207	144	72
Italian (south)	59,035	8,648	2,098	69,781	3,634	57,766	6,283	56,611	9,618	863	421	170
Japanese	3,196	698	9	3,903	223	2,811	860	1,426	1,283	623	356	206
Korean	95	19	.....	114	6	94	14	97	15	2	.....	.....
Lithuanian	1,547	443	.....	1,990	113	1,709	168	1,659	281	26	21	3
Magyar	8,162	2,947	398	11,507	535	9,572	1,002	9,731	1,252	79	35	12
Mexican	108	50	.....	158	15	134	9	130	16	8	3	1
Pacific Islander	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Polish	14,514	4,405	371	19,290	898	16,507	1,514	16,478	2,098	198	119	26
Portuguese	563	252	1	816	62	604	149	573	190	15	15	22
Roumanian	1,106	141	105	1,352	17	1,123	107	1,175	69	.....	.....	3
Russian	3,380	732	1,013	5,125	232	3,521	359	3,653	379	51	18	11
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,379	277	16	1,672	35	1,480	141	1,447	177	23	5	4
Scandinavian	1,905	1,201	4,151	7,257	146	2,587	373	2,342	555	89	72	48
Scotch	515	388	715	1,618	82	689	132	784	78	23	8	10

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Slovak	6,749	2,112	33	8,894	317	7,732	812	7,339	1,288	123	78	33
Spanish	1,538	256	40	1,834	98	1,510	186	1,508	177	82	13	14
Spanish-American	220	85		305	21	256	28	260	33	9	3	
Syrian	907	234	63	1,204	38	979	124	794	279	41	20	7
Turkish	673	25	27	725	4	655	39	628	62	6	2	
Welsh	65	37	69	171	4	79	19	83	9	4	3	3
West Indian (except Cuban)	199	176	19	394	36	290	49	320	36	14	4	1
Other peoples	515	18	1,341	1,874	10	502	21	500	30	3		
Not specified			11,873	11,873								
Total	159,009	37,085	29,708	225,802	9,804	165,778	20,512	160,154	26,967	4,027	2,666	2,280

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary	1	.....	6,609	1,823	.....	19,473	.....	1,805	4	.....	11	.....	4	21,096	8	8,431	4	1,132	19	.....	....
Belgium	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2,740	.....	15	.....	701	135	.....	55	3	11	.....	.....	....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	2	.....	990	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	5	.....	19	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
France, including Corsica	5	21	7	25	5	11	7	1	118	6	128	1	4,941	312	23	325	32	342	107	8	....
German Empire	.....	11	62	11	1	115	4	.....	97	1	33	4	64	22,694	8	652	1	119	33	6	....
Greece	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	14,059	8	.....	1	1	.....	....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	3	.....	5	.....	15	.....	.....	6	.....	30	.....	17	82	.....	2	6	22,220	160,800	.....	....
Netherlands	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	4,574	.....	5	.....	4	63	2	36	.....	2	.....	.....	....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	....
Roumania	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	47	8	1,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Russian Empire	.....	50	42	8	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	2	11,202	2	7,781	5	39,150	.....	1	1	.....	....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	4	5	2	1	1	2	2	.....	....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	25	.....	20	.....	53	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Switzerland	.....	1	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	8	1	351	2,016	.....	34	2	231	8	.....	....
Turkey in Europe	1	67	1	2,393	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	4,462	346	.....	4	1	.....	....
United Kingdom	18	21	12	5	3	13	2	1	101	34	26,203	25	196	602	90	3,385	27,011	160	116	24	1
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	....
Total Europe	640	181	6,745	5,279	10	19,649	22	1,812	7,651	42	26,508	11,265	6,288	54,909	18,668	53,946	27,060	24,227	161,096	38	1
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811	.....	.....	.....	2	2	56	.....	6	20	1	1	4	2	3	1	....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	3	2	34	.....	2	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3,035	1
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	138	33	.....	2	7	1	4	8	.....	.....	.....	....
Turkey in Asia	.....	2,839	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	3	996	344	1	1	1	.....	....
Other Asia	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Total Asia	.....	2,843	.....	15	1,817	1	1	.....	7	142	132	.....	22	48	1,001	350	13	3	4	3,037	9

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Africa	15	29	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	15	7	117	1	17	30	39	295	22	61	58	1	....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	2	1	518	8	9	34	10	23	90	10	1	.....	.....
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	.....	21	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
British North America	172	52	96	868	2	489	3	59	383	129	10,708	398	12,850	3,031	457	2,780	3,950	664	3,668	195	1
British Honduras	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Central America	92	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	5	121	3	31	61	29	17	10	43	49	.....	.....
Mexico	3	.....	1	.....	7	8	14	3	3	.....	55	.....	60	126	12	2	8	34	21	4	.....
South America	30	2	1	40	.....	20	4	10	17	2	62	1	36	207	13	120	13	92	288	.....	.....
West Indies	3,340	1	2	11	4	.....	3,331	.....	29	6	785	11	76	85	33	18	19	12	58	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Grand total	4,307	3,108	6,850	6,214	1,841	20,181	3,380	1,888	8,114	337	39,021	11,687	19,423	58,534	20,262	57,551	31,185	25,150	165,248	3,275	11

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	5	27,941	.....	.....	36,483	.....	7,484	232	15,236	2	2	22,374	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	6	170,191
Belgium	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	1	7	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,692
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	9	1,054
Denmark	2	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	3	.....	4,280	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,395
France, including Corsica	1	13	7	.....	10	1	8	47	.....	26	9	6	52	27	14	9	.....	2	15	6,672
German Empire	48	45	.....	.....	1,320	.....	11	35	29	92	2	23	2	12	.....	1	.....	2	2	25,540
Greece	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	7	14,111
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	7	.....	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	3	3	1	2	.....	1	1	183,218
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,698
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,627
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,956
Roumania	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	113	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	1,590
Russian Empire	14,595	1	.....	.....	37,770	.....	1	9,099	70	591	1	7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	60	120,460
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,520	17	2	.....	.....	17	11	2,616
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	7	.....	14,347	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14,474
Switzerland	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	2	6	.....	4	1	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,694
Turkey in Europe	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	528	.....	.....	1,104	9,015
United Kingdom	373	22	2	.....	147	25	.....	55	3	208	11,431	3	66	14	28	3	1,410	8	5	71,826
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Total Europe	15,025	28,037	12	1	75,783	4,317	7,688	9,495	15,338	33,183	11,452	22,420	2,668	87	73	578	1,410	32	1,239	654,875
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	10	10	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1,943
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3,111
India	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3,001	190	1	.....	90	7,506
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	48	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	51	141
Total Asia	.....	.....	1	1	4	3	1	61	.....	14	21	.....	.....	1	3,008	197	6	.....	141	12,904

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Africa																								858
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		2				2	2	1	3			31	61	2	3		5		7					839
Pacific Islands, not specified											6				6	1								53
British North America	207	653	2	3	1,709		6	333	393	454	1,634	4,819	160		30	1	197	12	269	15	91			51,941
British Honduras			2	1											5	3	1			1				42
Other Central America		4	12	1	1			1	6	2	21	12			43	271	3	5	1	30				888
Mexico		15,534			7			1	24		16	9			181	21	83	10	1	1	2			16,251
South America		19	8		55		102	13	44	14	16	14	4		95	422	118	1		15	6			1,906
West Indies			2		2		176	3	6		64	28			1,890	83	141	5	2	930	3			11,180
Other countries			26								1				1			1			31			49
Grand total	15,254	28,704	15,591	7	77,565	4,606	8,041	10,038	15,808	34,996	16,446	22,586	4,939	890	3,668	820	1,699	1,024	1,537	751,786				

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TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary	.....	32	675	591	.....	8,686	.....	490	9	.....	12	2	24	4,278	19	1,398	3	226	33	.....	....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	32	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	6	1	1,414	.....	33	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
France, including Corsica	1	4	9	14	.....	12	1	1	16	.....	35	.....	2,316	104	31	42	9	77	33	3	....
German Empire	.....	2	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	13	4,602	.....	47	1	10	1	1	....
Greece	.....	16	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,478	.....	.....	7	24	.....	....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	1	14	.....	104	.....	16	1	.....	12	.....	20	25	103	2	.....	15,555	67,341	.....	....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	....
Roumania	.....	2	.....	25	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	87	.....	4	.....	.....	....
Russian Empire	.....	1	.....	18	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,035	1	338	2	3,989	1	4	6	.....	1
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	14	4	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Switzerland	.....	1	.....	4	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	88	455	3	1	.....	74	4	.....	....
Turkey in Europe	.....	39	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	191	25	.....	5	.....	.....	....
United Kingdom	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	4	2	2,594	2	14	22	7	132	1,478	4	4	3	....
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Total Europe	284	103	694	2,263	1	8,903	4	511	703	2	2,687	1,053	2,527	9,872	5,838	5,744	1,494	15,969	67,462	9	1
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,370	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3,789	1
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Turkey in Asia	.....	425	.....	12	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	50	12	.....	2	1	.....	....
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	111
Total Asia	.....	425	.....	12	3,378	1	.....	4	1	34	36	.....	4	9	50	14	3	2	1	3,846	121

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Africa	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	.....	4	8	7	33	.....	8	6	.....	.....								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	.....	2	23	6	1	36	2	.....	.....	.....								
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1								
British North America	77	20	48	144	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	8	1,747	371	237	3,445	355	246	511	539	2,100	31	.....								
British Honduras	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Other Central America	12	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	25	2	12	26	13	16	1	11	5	.....	.....								
Mexico	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	8	11	.....	.....	1	10	14	1	.....								
South America	9	.....	1	2	.....	12	1	.....	.....	4	.....	48	.....	23	78	3	48	4	96	179	5	4								
West Indies	705	2	3	1	8	.....	1,226	.....	.....	15	4	141	1	40	59	3	3	9	21	14	4	.....								
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Grand total	1,104	561	746	2,422	3,397	9,014	1,243	515	903	48	5,061	1,427	2,862	13,541	6,275	6,105	2,059	16,658	69,781	3,903	114									

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TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	26	11,026	.....	1	10,292	.....	928	137	1,625	4	2	8,790	3	.....	6	48	.....	.....	47	.....	49,413
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	17	.....	.....	2	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	36	.....	.....	37	.....	1,594
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460
France, including Corsica	1	7	5	.....	3	1	6	21	1	8	.....	1	22	4	8	12	1	2	6	.....	2,817
German Empire	.....	11	.....	.....	154	.....	3	23	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4,905
Greece	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	33	.....	.....	10	.....	5,606
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	29	.....	.....	4	10	2	14	.....	.....	2	21	2	1	5	11	1	.....	4	.....	83,300
Netherlands	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,323	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,328
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025
Roumania	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	434
Russian Empire	1,944	10	.....	.....	8,421	.....	3	3,819	30	41	.....	14	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,707
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,016	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1,079
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,159
Switzerland	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	658
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	449	.....	.....	356	.....	1,267
United Kingdom	11	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	13	.....	17	809	2	3	2	1	1	98	2	8	.....	5,250
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total Europe	1,986	11,107	8	1	18,889	758	1,239	4,029	1,656	2,993	815	8,842	1,050	9	60	593	100	18	470	.....	180,747
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,411
Japan	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,819
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029	86	.....	.....	24	.....	1,650
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	17	.....	205
Total Asia	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	5	.....	16	7	.....	.....	.....	1,031	95	.....	.....	41	.....	9,133

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Africa	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	12	.....		140
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	28	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....		442
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		38
British North America	.....	399	.....	1	371	2	106	1,017	16	4,179	740	36	63	.....	63	30	69	19	1,342	11,873	30,478	2
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		300
Other Central America	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	8	3	2	39	84	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....		289
Mexico	.....	.....	126	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	36	23	3	2	1	2	.....	.....		925
South America	3	1	2	.....	24	45	2	62	.....	8	9	9	55	150	28	1	.....	8	5	.....		3,306
West Indies	.....	.....	15	.....	3	8	1	1	.....	34	9	1	589	39	14	.....	.....	331	.....	.....		2
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		
Grand total	1,990	11,507	158	4	19,290	816	1,352	5,125	1,672	7,257	1,618	8,894	1,834	305	1,204	725	171	394	1,874	11,873	225,802	

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	27	.....	.....	.....	9	2	41	2	27	1,514	6	.....	1	13	1	.....	5	1
Armenian	1	2	.....	.....	151	3	94	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	2	1	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	4	.....	1	3	35	102	58	1	3	.....	2	.....	7	1,703	20	178	48	10
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	20	100	7	.....	23	4	10	.....	3	26	1	.....	.....	1,086	549	8	9	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	6	1	1,384	2	.....	.....	30	.....	4	58	5	34	2	2	.....	1
Croatian and Slovenian	75	6	37	52	201	391	145	1	8	.....	2	.....	4	3,181	394	112	282	3
Cuban	8	.....	.....	5	16	.....	.....	.....	2	1,891	8	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	9	3	37	.....	324	44	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	257	16	1	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish	7	2	.....	5	175	48	17	5	14	17	2	3	11	1,311	234	754	60	6
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	3	78	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	68	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	58	51	309	16	2,438	277	598	61	162	127	71	44	249	2,048	241	365	232	51
Finnish	2	18	17	.....	213	57	74	.....	.....	6	4	.....	26	288	19	5	2	.....
French	13	7	21	14	888	82	747	22	49	14	12	6	32	407	71	83	154	8
German	63	12	46	68	1,267	572	811	39	122	41	35	7	96	6,438	415	945	1,144	119
Greek	115	6	6	12	336	159	265	17	56	71	59	.....	42	2,080	136	115	67	12
Hebrew	48	.....	.....	27	247	149	912	29	204	28	129	.....	.....	3,909	182	248	57	100
Irish	14	3	32	12	980	139	869	65	102	12	16	7	77	1,949	146	216	76	30
Italian (north)	28	20	104	26	3,169	635	869	24	54	9	26	.....	32	2,755	179	294	208	7
Italian (south)	170	6	35	16	1,400	829	6,282	299	441	104	20	.....	27	10,240	288	195	116	19
Japanese	3	3	3	.....	925	6	3	.....	7	.....	.....	1,679	6	20	.....	2	.....	1
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	961	8	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2,918	132	89	14	1
Magyar	5	.....	1	.....	29	29	1,125	12	3	.....	3	.....	6	1,586	772	6	12	21
Mexican	.....	.....	844	2	312	13	.....	.....	1	7	2	2	.....	13	2	2	36	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	10	1	4	8	44	71	4,049	263	3	2	3	.....	6	10,829	597	58	130	24
Portuguese	.....	.....	1	.....	870	6	52	.....	3	.....	.....	1	8	14	.....	.....	.....	2
Roumanian	1	.....	1	.....	6	9	73	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	458	710	19	9	16
Russian	3	80	4	.....	69	11	495	5	12	3	.....	2	4	659	16	29	21	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	.....	2	.....	9	5	433	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	46	8	5	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	42	40	44	6	939	370	573	14	59	16	8	4	139	4,519	89	1,536	161	8
Scotch	30	31	35	10	673	181	248	18	37	20	28	36	83	1,232	249	178	92	24
Slovak	5	2	.....	9	34	34	558	3	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2,321	268	18	39	4
Spanish	19	1	273	1	349	10	2	.....	6	1,103	8	10	171	25	7	1	47	2
Spanish-American	7	.....	1	.....	201	3	1	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	2	.....
Syrian	30	1	19	3	13	4	132	.....	13	33	23	.....	.....	88	61	48	17	28
Turkish	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	70	16	4	2	4
Welsh	1	2	4	1	60	22	14	4	1	3	1	3	14	70	22	46	30	4
W. Indian (other than Cuban)	2	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	6	1	11	209	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Other peoples	6	5	.....	2	11	2	15	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	134	143	4	2	1
Total	827	406	1,896	302	17,912	4,285	20,542	962	1,452	5,273	479	1,932	1,056	63,379	6,030	5,571	3,081	516

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Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	37	7	17	739	52	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	100	.....	1,365	4	.....	17	.....
Armenian	.....	49	4	1,099	34	2	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	61	66	.....	755	.....	.....	9	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	8	.....	141	44	158	135	.....	113	7	384	2	.....	143	2	1,279	1	81	541	79
Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin	28	7	50	70	236	200	.....	292	21	7	3	24	99	4	651	9	2	1,095	17
Chinese	7	.....	6	17	1	1	8	2	4	2	3	.....	6	1	94	.....	.....	5	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	90	3	49	44	996	1,322	16	626	270	51	30	4	313	78	1,543	.....	5	1,783	20
Cuban	69	.....	6	9	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,273	6	.....	2	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	40	1	.....	6	12	61	2	83	29	.....	8	.....	103	4	435	1	.....	33	.....
Dutch and Flemish	27	3	12	323	1,186	250	10	103	83	47	2	13	739	8	1,325	22	83	135	12
East Indian	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	61	.....	.....	1	.....
English	94	586	168	4,379	2,792	680	13	284	506	178	54	315	1,374	41	10,439	31	288	1,095	60
Finnish	6	117	5	1,910	3,201	1,917	4	4	140	2	9	109	172	7	1,524	.....	37	255	1
French	155	815	26	4,383	525	161	5	59	134	21	63	2,377	230	11	4,215	2	82	125	28
German	93	31	585	776	1,870	1,069	33	1,684	289	836	27	44	3,827	42	15,618	21	1,822	3,956	360
Greek	40	215	58	3,202	131	112	11	1,072	27	143	15	1,354	321	7	6,624	25	12	329	18
Hebrew	59	128	779	3,667	442	559	24	896	5	180	6	45	2,310	.....	34,633	25	60	1,298	22
Irish	26	237	93	5,639	821	259	7	258	384	83	19	207	1,574	17	10,807	8	129	495	29
Italian (north)	38	28	49	1,651	1,095	459	13	552	174	39	192	56	747	117	5,551	43	2	469	177
Italian (south)	738	523	597	13,049	1,618	1,094	73	1,436	52	504	65	61	9,279	82	70,437	2	22	4,904	92
Japanese	1	.....	.....	8	4	5	.....	3	15	2	.....	.....	4	.....	84	1	.....	2	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	1	206	204	2,612	191	42	39	42	4	26	.....	175	862	.....	2,433	3	7	216	30
Magyar	9	10	106	60	745	161	.....	227	45	16	.....	3	4,584	.....	4,639	.....	3	5,036	13
Mexican	24	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	.....	2	203	251	.....	.....	.....	15
Polish	12	216	569	8,151	2,930	596	3	507	35	147	1	705	8,153	.....	18,450	4	110	2,059	55
Portuguese	1	1	1	2,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	14	1	2	.....	381	1	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	3	.....	79	13	92	136	.....	252	22	4	.....	2	380	.....	573	1	13	2,651	.....
Russian	15	56	222	959	104	76	.....	65	5	14	2	143	531	.....	3,780	1	75	97	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4	15	49	516	137	181	.....	131	7	11	.....	66	2,136	.....	4,085	.....	96	435	4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes	28	115	50	1,917	908	5,240	8	92	622	746	15	72	725	6	6,012	13	2,034	212	8
Scotch	13	211	55	1,770	901	286	12	153	379	51	14	101	880	26	3,851	26	157	468	49
Slovak	8	61	70	123	275	119	.....	304	29	16	1	1	2,047	2	3,033	.....	4	1,822	10
Spanish	69	7	3	76	2	.....	4	56	1	2	109	.....	9	11	1,657	2	.....	.....	4
Spanish-American	36	.....	7	12	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	494	.....	.....	10	.....
Syrian	44	19	2	441	100	43	25	53	3	21	.....	27	96	2	1,100	10	10	142	13
Turkish	1	48	2	233	6	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....	53	13	1	193	.....	.....	40	.....
Welsh	3	12	7	70	34	23	.....	5	16	7	3	3	26	3	400	4	8	91	5
W. Indian (other than Cuban)	1	2	1	38	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	6	64	5	281	27	2	3	65	2	6	1	16	10	3	302	1	2	110	2
Total	1,839	3,793	4,077	61,197	21,635	15,194	319	9,495	3,315	3,547	659	6,041	41,907	679	220,865	267	5,144	29,938	1,123

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black)	.....	96	.....	101	85	1	.....	2	8	.....	1	9	6	.....	1	3	4,307
Armenian	.....	90	.....	.....	382	.....	.....	.....	40	21	2	12	4	2	26	.....	3,108
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	16	462	.....	.....	2	6	29	9	656	.....	.....	21	43	43	250	20	6,850
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	17	1,033	.....	.....	8	.....	5	.....	180	.....	.....	2	80	117	91	20	6,214
Chinese	37	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	8	.....	2	73	.....	2	.....	1,841
Croatian and Slovenian	28	6,066	.....	.....	.....	1	13	42	41	154	2	21	372	332	894	78	20,181
Cuban	.....	15	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3,380
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	41	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	9	7	3	2	142	13	19	4	1,888
Dutch and Flemish	51	161	.....	1	59	.....	155	5	34	101	7	8	154	13	300	11	8,114
East Indian	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	67	1	.....	.....	337
English	309	2,945	3	21	1,002	40	152	65	281	635	153	215	1,936	105	268	116	39,021
Finnish	166	314	.....	.....	5	5	80	1	2	72	55	1	446	30	279	80	11,687
French	59	566	.....	57	1,559	17	7	7	91	13	574	20	285	46	45	30	19,423
German	709	6,732	.....	25	115	22	951	43	726	244	20	88	937	133	2,544	22	58,534
Greek	140	1,073	.....	.....	148	18	10	66	70	388	30	96	271	139	502	41	20,262
Hebrew	77	4,650	.....	1	280	24	4	75	316	10	21	105	145	49	387	.....	57,551
Irish	137	3,406	.....	.....	528	8	41	18	115	80	101	52	684	14	118	46	31,185
Italian (north)	144	2,863	.....	6	158	1	36	44	176	192	202	28	665	283	272	189	25,150
Italian (south)	168	31,413	.....	28	2,685	19	2	45	122	440	219	128	796	2,999	1,022	47	165,248
Japanese	44	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	18	.....	2	399	1	.....	6	3,275
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Lithuanian	11	3,420	.....	.....	67	.....	2	1	8	1	37	6	44	156	253	1	15,254
Magyar	20	8,015	.....	.....	10	.....	7	4	18	.....	127	135	24	569	472	6	28,704
Mexican	1	7	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	13,780	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	3	15,591
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Polish	31	14,945	.....	.....	853	2	8	24	157	6	379	35	258	552	1,441	69	77,565
Portuguese	.....	12	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	8	4	.....	.....	1	4,606
Roumanian	3	2,213	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	4	12	.....	4	22	36	160	47	.....	8,041
Russian	26	1,642	.....	1	51	2	20	.....	63	.....	53	33	383	101	104	1	10,038
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	6,364	.....	.....	171	2	16	.....	42	.....	64	9	39	84	34	1	15,808
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	564	750	.....	3	227	.....	1,063	4	147	270	65	33	2,591	18	1,741	130	34,996
Scotch	276	1,245	.....	.....	269	25	40	15	63	57	287	126	1,074	50	177	134	16,446
Slovak	16	10,467	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	26	4	57	18	41	231	461	26	22,586
Spanish	4	24	.....	492	.....	.....	.....	2	135	7	92	6	16	87	2	25	4,939
Spanish-American	1	24	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	1	890
Syrian	.....	633	.....	8	105	26	14	6	93	4	18	23	7	54	13	.....	3,668
Turkish	.....	47	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	7	2	.....	820
Welsh	20	357	.....	.....	5	4	14	4	11	16	31	1	126	17	63	8	1,699
W. Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	31	.....	146	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1,024
Other peoples	4	159	.....	.....	4	.....	17	.....	2	1	.....	.....	55	34	18	3	1,537
Total	3,144	112,402	3	964	9,150	223	2,725	488	17,456	2,752	2,614	1,299	12,218	6,441	11,849	1,123	751,786

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	1				5	1	5		3	464				1				
Armenian				3	14		11		1					71	2			4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)					13	1	1	1						181	4	3	4	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	9		14	4	65	22	4		1		1		1	375	44	1	18	1
Chinese			1	1	2,175	10			4			490	26	44		1		
Croatian and Slovenian	19	17	12	6	340	208	50		21	11	2	1	26	1,286	112	21	35	17
Cuban	5				4		3	1	9	897	2			2				
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			4		23	10	1	3	1	2				99	7			
Dutch and Flemish		1			27	3	2		2			2		135	28	10	8	
East Indian					10							10						
English	6	2	20	1	543	19	60	6	15	17	8	37	8	129	11	12	8	10
Finnish	1	1	2		26	7	2						2	58				
French	12	4	2	3	303	9	24	14	14	5		1	2	143	5	8	3	5
German	18	1	7	8	287	91	115	3	38	10	4	9	8	1,198	77	42	81	27
Greek	12			2	201	43	28	2	7	52	10		6	645	33	16	9	2
Hebrew	1		2		9	6	37		9	1	2			143	7	2	5	8
Irish			1		40	6	39	5	5			2		55		1	3	2
Italian (north)	30	1	43	10	2,308	299	356		41	2	1		49	1,487	120	70	69	57
Italian (south)	58	5	9	9	818	400	1,487	68	79	130	37		6	3,166	87	35	31	28
Japanese		12	2		1,853	36	2	1	1	7		1,310	42	14		1	1	
Korean					14							96						
Lithuanian					4	16	73							317	8		2	
Magyar	2	1	2		67	30	241	1	4					855	152	5	10	10
Mexican					56	2			4	7		1						
Pacific Islander					2													
Polish	6	3	7		21	31	763	76	1		2		1	2,227	131	9	29	3
Portuguese					100	1	16					9	1				1	
Roumanian					4		2	3			2			48	152	5		6
Russian	1	14			65	41	73	2	3	3	8			399	8	5	22	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	1			11	1	13	2						82	3			
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	15	8	2	1	101	15	69	1	4	1	1	2	13	394	13	53	7	
Scotch		1	3	4	52	8	9	1	2		1	8		65	5	7	11	1
Slovak	12	4	3	2	41	26	171	1					5	667	84	5	15	2
Spanish	28		5		98	1	1		3	402		1	17	9			1	1
Spanish-American					45	1	1		8	2				4	3		1	
Syrian	9	1		7	11	3	16		7	10	13			29	10	21	2	7
Turkish	8		1		22	1	8							62	20			
Welsh			1						1			5		6	1	1	2	
W. Indian (other than Cuban)							1		1	44				1				
Other peoples	2	2			6		1		1			2		88	38		1	6
Total	256	79	143	61	9,784	1,348	3,685	191	290	2,067	94	1,986	213	14,485	1,165	334	379	197

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	7	1	5	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	13	2	149	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	160	.....	.....	7	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	.....	21	5	8	5	.....	22	1	12	2	.....	22	3	151	1	.....	46	17
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	10	2	26	27	37	43	1	97	81	.....	16	1	33	7	428	14	3	194	6
Chinese	3	.....	7	67	1	17	.....	7	27	1	.....	.....	3	.....	178	.....	.....	3	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	36	.....	42	114	172	205	9	208	68	34	10	1	144	23	1,856	1	10	681	.....
Cuban	6	.....	6	11	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	238	.....	.....	1	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	7	.....	.....	12	8	7	.....	15	2	2	.....	.....	19	.....	175	1	.....	15	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1	.....	1	53	89	12	.....	5	5	3	.....	.....	31	2	191	.....	4	8	1
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	16	21	12	605	94	30	2	25	14	12	9	21	95	6	1,073	3	5	50	5
Finnish	2	1	.....	104	319	146	2	1	23	1	2	26	5	.....	127	.....	.....	27	.....
French	62	4	10	118	12	7	3	50	7	4	19	.....	67	5	1,367	.....	1	34	1
German	33	4	267	161	204	84	17	318	29	52	6	1	587	5	3,108	8	25	805	14
Greek	10	26	5	785	31	20	.....	136	7	23	5	92	28	.....	2,722	2	2	110	3
Hebrew	3	2	43	179	5	18	5	30	2	3	.....	2	151	.....	4,676	1	1	50	.....
Irish	1	3	6	270	7	3	.....	8	1	4	2	8	78	1	652	.....	3	22	.....
Italian (north)	102	25	92	718	363	127	12	373	121	21	113	18	262	19	5,366	2	8	427	27
Italian (south)	149	190	360	5,432	357	347	34	451	98	91	5	66	3,079	15	34,505	10	18	1,558	9
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	2	31	9	.....	.....	1	.....	60	.....	8	1	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	13	25	284	13	1	.....	8	.....	3	.....	14	129	.....	443	.....	.....	16	.....
Magyar	10	3	44	138	186	58	.....	241	7	23	2	.....	1,468	2	2,618	.....	3	1,357	1
Mexican	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	9	32	183	1,585	407	97	3	104	3	16	.....	80	2,020	2	4,556	1	1	518	6
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	126	.....	.....	1	.....
Roumanian	6	.....	17	5	6	44	.....	72	5	5	.....	1	26	.....	195	.....	.....	324	.....
Russian	2	12	122	189	35	26	2	22	2	12	2	9	266	1	1,684	7	10	93	2
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	9	15	5	5	2	30	4	.....	.....	2	188	.....	313	.....	.....	44	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	11	9	13	171	87	338	.....	8	29	34	3	11	98	.....	812	2	65	20	1
Scotch	.....	16	.....	144	17	6	.....	6	8	.....	1	2	42	.....	267	4	.....	34	.....
Slovak	5	29	23	64	80	38	2	94	6	8	.....	.....	619	2	1,472	.....	7	599	4
Spanish	14	.....	3	21	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	764	.....	.....	9	.....
Spanish-American	10	.....	5	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	165	.....	.....	2	.....
Syrian	10	11	2	211	34	4	8	24	2	1	.....	4	13	.....	264	6	2	86	2
Turkish	1	11	3	95	12	3	9	28	3	.....	.....	10	1	.....	205	2	.....	40	.....
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	10	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	3	16	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	135	.....	1	.....	.....
Other peoples	1	12	5	49	9	2	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	57	3
Total	532	441	1,365	12,535	2,607	1,697	115	2,417	588	374	206	375	9,532	93	71,405	65	177	7,249	102

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Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S.Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W.Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	United States residences unknown. Left United States via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian government.	Total.
African (black)	.....	16	.....	13	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	1,104
Armenian	4	27	.....	2	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	20	561
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	60	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	2	1	4	17	.....	47	746
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	22	367	.....	.....	1	.....	57	1	40	1	.....	2	202	18	6	9	110	2,422
Chinese	152	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	1	129	.....	2	4	.....	3,397
Croatian and Slovenian	35	2,486	.....	.....	8	.....	16	21	23	34	2	29	180	109	222	18	33	9,014
Cuban	.....	27	.....	13	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	5	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	7	11	3	1	.....	515
Dutch and Flemish	2	38	1	7	6	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	9	4	30	.....	176	903
East Indian	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	48
English	15	528	.....	12	51	.....	11	2	26	22	5	24	71	13	8	2	1,261	5,061
Finnish	17	30	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	15	5	.....	43	1	34	15	370	1,427
French	13	123	2	59	22	.....	3	.....	17	9	1	7	25	10	10	8	225	2,862
German	39	1,651	.....	8	23	7	10	7	152	10	7	15	53	25	351	6	3,425	13,541
Greek	28	436	.....	.....	30	7	1	4	17	152	.....	13	28	44	85	3	352	6,275
Hebrew	2	420	.....	.....	7	.....	1	2	5	.....	4	.....	2	3	10	.....	246	6,105
Irish	3	276	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	2	4	1	5	5	9	1	4	1	481	2,059
Italian (north)	59	2,165	.....	17	70	23	19	34	36	67	38	41	180	97	123	14	536	16,658
Italian (south)	59	12,277	.....	3	498	17	3	49	82	28	62	177	241	710	239	11	2,098	69,781
Japanese	145	8	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	311	.....	.....	13	9	3,903
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Lithuanian	1	570	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	2	5	22	.....	.....	1,990
Magyar	5	3,239	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	1	16	29	12	128	128	1	398	11,507
Mexican	.....	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Polish	5	5,070	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	4	52	3	101	11	65	121	283	27	371	19,290
Portuguese	.....	2	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	816
Roumanian	3	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	47	7	.....	105	1,352
Russian	10	774	.....	.....	7	1	11	.....	34	1	10	9	39	29	44	1	1,013	5,125
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	894	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	10	3	.....	16	1,672
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	42	132	.....	1	10	.....	29	1	23	17	7	4	222	1	200	5	4,151	7,257

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	United States residences unknown. Left United States via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian government.	Total.
Scotch	6	114	.....	.....	5	3	1	2	4	5	4	3	16	6	4	5	715	1,618
Slovak	9	4,397	.....	.....	3	2	3	1	13	5	17	19	24	124	150	4	33	8,894
Spanish	3	24	.....	345	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	5	4	8	1	1	1	40	1,834
Spanish-American	.....	27	.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305
Syrian	5	176	.....	5	26	.....	1	1	28	3	5	37	8	13	1	2	63	1,294
Turkish	1	105	.....	.....	8	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	13	11	6	.....	27	725
Welsh	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	69	171
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	14	.....	142	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	394
Other peoples	3	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	7	11	14	.....	1,341	1,874
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,873	11,873
Total	697	36,972	3	656	1,256	68	187	141	673	382	331	449	1,924	1,557	2,014	152	29,708	225,802

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	14	16	242	.....	35	132	3	34	23	28	11	12	....
Architects	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	64	.....	12	37	.....	3	7	5	4	1	....
Clergy	7	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	12	4	182	1	59	95	17	23	99	20	39	31	....
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	44	1	5	20	.....	11	7	5	3	1	....
Electricians	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	141	1	27	64	1	20	31	10	23	.....	....
Engineers (professional)	6	.....	5	1	.....	2	3	.....	60	1	461	3	106	251	1	20	53	20	17	6	....
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	53	.....	11	26	1	3	11	3	8	1	....
Literary and scientific persons	2	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	.....	76	2	11	97	3	56	31	4	9	1	....
Musicians	6	.....	29	1	.....	1	.....	.....	23	.....	109	2	19	167	6	81	11	30	94	.....	....
Officials (government)	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....	7	.....	6	.....	78	.....	8	49	.....	2	8	4	2	19	....
Physicians	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	3	65	1	25	63	6	9	25	9	26	9	....
Sculptors and artists	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	18	.....	74	.....	27	91	2	19	6	33	23	2	....
Teachers	29	15	2	3	9	2	3	.....	12	2	264	3	137	246	4	124	134	10	26	18	....
Other professional	13	4	3	.....	197	.....	2	.....	25	5	276	.....	53	117	2	51	58	8	9	38	....
Total professional	72	28	55	9	230	11	40	2	203	32	2,129	14	535	1,455	46	456	504	189	294	139	....
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	12	21	82	10	.....	11	8	.....	77	.....	112	8	61	515	13	481	63	42	157	2	....
Barbers and hairdressers	5	62	16	3	.....	4	21	.....	11	.....	67	2	44	243	17	233	26	37	732	8	....
Blacksmiths	21	26	97	2	.....	19	3	2	42	.....	196	20	77	379	10	379	119	39	335	2	....
Bookbinders	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	21	1	2	36	.....	143	13	.....	4	.....	....
Brewers	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	2	105	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Butchers	3	21	96	3	.....	5	1	.....	46	1	182	3	59	476	4	464	53	9	109	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....	72	2	15	33	.....	119	7	3	12	.....	....
Carpenters and joiners	74	98	154	10	.....	42	14	1	248	5	965	71	350	822	25	1,459	323	153	794	7	....
Clerks and accountants	84	11	86	4	3	15	66	3	104	1	1,362	30	269	1,296	92	1,082	1,060	53	160	44	1
Dressmakers	82	1	18	3	1	30	2	5	17	.....	297	7	171	291	6	1,367	326	84	443	1	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	11	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	286	6	29	70	5	15	52	2	8	.....	....

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Engravers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	28	.....	5	18	.....	11	10	3	1	.....	....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	19	18	267	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Gardeners	.....	3	8	12	.....	5	.....	.....	70	.....	210	4	29	137	5	22	60	16	135	1	....
Hat and cap makers	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	9	.....	8	12	.....	232	5	8	7	.....	....
Iron and steel workers	3	21	34	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	.....	363	17	26	119	5	42	110	12	32	.....	....
Jewelers	2	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36	1	14	15	.....	77	6	.....	18	.....	....
Locksmiths	.....	.....	61	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	452	.....	375	.....	2	3	.....	....
Machinists	8	8	10	1	.....	3	1	.....	19	.....	485	18	103	242	7	94	115	30	56	1	....
Mariners	79	2	1	.....	.....	16	.....	39	29	.....	207	102	23	155	132	14	87	46	838	6	....
Masons	23	15	100	9	.....	57	1	1	31	.....	531	18	57	388	17	78	102	490	1,004	.....	....
Mechanics (not specified)	5	4	3	1	.....	5	17	.....	12	.....	147	6	29	76	6	35	32	26	75	.....	....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	89	2	12	52	6	129	13	11	22	.....	....
Millers	1	.....	22	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	21	1	5	108	5	70	9	8	43	.....	....
Milliners	8	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	18	37	.....	142	54	2	19	.....	....
Miners	.....	8	114	6	.....	172	.....	3	58	2	1,458	97	310	413	30	19	274	1,227	413	.....	....
Painters and glaziers	14	4	35	1	.....	5	6	.....	75	.....	293	18	75	271	6	582	66	18	65	1	....
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	40	2	1	3	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	....
Photographers	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	39	2	5	20	2	49	4	4	16	1	....
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	166	1	7	9	.....	10	35	10	12	.....	....
Plumbers	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	198	.....	16	25	.....	48	46	3	1	.....	....
Printers	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	119	1	23	62	1	99	35	4	26	1	....
Saddlers and harnessmakers	5	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	28	.....	10	46	.....	104	15	1	14	.....	....
Seamstresses	214	6	24	.....	.....	1	2	.....	11	.....	35	36	61	187	11	892	117	45	842	1	....
Shipwrights	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	....
Shoemakers	22	213	143	10	.....	23	1	1	33	.....	105	33	45	321	49	1,125	47	118	2,481	.....	....
Stokers	4	1	5	3	.....	3	.....	1	7	.....	100	3	18	48	22	10	49	12	30	.....	....
Stonecutters	2	2	15	2	.....	9	.....	2	4	.....	123	8	22	58	.....	16	71	114	228	.....	....
Tailors	47	118	165	19	.....	18	8	7	27	.....	188	56	38	528	29	6,862	152	81	1,151	5	....
Tanners and curriers	1	4	17	2	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	15	3	6	28	6	103	5	13	3	.....	....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	374	1	33	35	.....	20	65	1	3	.....	....
Tinners	1	9	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	23	6	12	55	3	191	3	9	24	.....	....
Tobacco workers	147	2	2	.....	.....	1	981	.....	83	.....	17	.....	10	30	12	114	9	4	6	.....	....

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Upholsterers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	31	.....	6	31	2	38	2	2	3	.....	....
Watch and clock makers	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	16	2	25	48	1	169	4	4	13	.....	....
Weavers and spinners	.....	78	41	.....	.....	1	1	3	105	.....	837	7	1,042	314	3	191	156	121	119	1	....
Wheelwrights	4	1	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	34	.....	7	88	.....	21	9	1	2	.....	....
Woodworkers (not specified)	3	.....	48	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	74	3	9	67	2	79	23	3	22	.....	....
Other skilled	13	7	41	.....	.....	1	10	.....	31	.....	505	3	135	158	33	132	118	33	42	3	1
Total skilled	911	776	1,541	111	4	481	1,152	71	1,248	10	10,606	601	3,332	8,943	587	18,219	3,960	2,904	10,524	85	2
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	329	1	41	47	2	24	66	11	4	3	....
Bankers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	81	.....	22	35	.....	8	20	4	2	5	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	10	3	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	111	4	21	41	.....	35	45	15	156	.....	....
Farm laborers	865	735	861	2,303	.....	6,276	3	277	401	43	719	436	662	9,923	1,088	1,195	1,062	3,833	51,961	628	....
Farmers	30	59	62	141	.....	600	3	21	606	26	752	48	413	1,128	26	55	685	291	2,147	15	....
Fishermen	2	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	8	.....	.....	49	20	13	6	10	9	55	1	153	15	....
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	46	.....	14	35	16	6	27	3	12	12	....
Laborers	585	457	183	2,450	6	7,810	19	898	946	128	2,843	6,176	3,187	4,463	15,121	3,274	7,674	9,326	58,155	200	1
Manufacturers	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	140	.....	46	124	2	20	19	4	22	3	....
Merchants and dealers	32	46	33	10	755	51	59	3	144	32	835	14	250	1,796	220	1,574	191	210	965	103	....
Servants	668	130	875	44	.....	1,404	15	60	291	8	3,215	2,360	1,367	5,904	386	3,194	10,481	1,773	3,392	67	....
Other miscellaneous	138	11	24	11	333	7	9	2	51	10	843	22	229	375	30	367	258	61	102	235	1
Total miscellaneous	2,331	1,442	2,051	4,961	1,095	16,156	114	1,269	2,483	247	9,963	9,081	6,265	23,877	16,901	9,761	20,583	15,532	117,071	1,286	2
No occupation (including women and children)	993	862	3,203	1,133	512	3,533	2,074	546	4,180	48	16,323	1,991	9,291	24,259	2,728	29,115	6,138	6,525	37,359	1,765	7
Grand total	4,307	3,108	6,850	6,214	1,841	20,181	3,380	1,888	8,114	337	39,021	11,687	19,423	58,534	20,262	57,551	31,185	25,150	165,248	3,275	11

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors	.....	5	19	....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	11	15	.....	35	2	.....	1	5	2	4	674
Architects	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	190
Clergy	.....	7	5	....	11	8	.....	8	7	21	44	1	19	2	13	4	17	2	.....	771
Editors	.....	1	1	....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	131
Electricians	1	1	7	....	2	3	.....	1	.....	36	35	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	432
Engineers (professional)	1	8	5	....	7	3	.....	13	.....	130	174	.....	14	8	1	2	10	4	1	1,397
Lawyers	.....	3	5	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	14	.....	6	9	.....	.....	1	5	1	170
Literary and scientific persons	1	2	1	....	6	1	.....	3	.....	9	12	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	353
Musicians	1	10	31	....	17	.....	6	7	1	17	21	2	13	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....	714
Officials (government)	.....	3	2	....	.....	2	2	1	.....	10	8	.....	4	6	.....	1	2	7	.....	253
Physicians	.....	1	7	....	3	2	2	2	1	8	23	.....	16	5	.....	1	1	4	.....	332
Sculptors and artists	.....	1	8	....	1	3	1	.....	.....	13	12	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	355
Teachers	1	9	10	....	15	1	1	8	4	35	70	.....	13	8	5	.....	10	6	4	1,243
Other professional	1	3	11	....	2	.....	.....	3	1	51	103	.....	7	20	2	.....	3	3	.....	1,071
Total professional	6	55	113	....	66	24	13	56	14	306	566	4	147	68	22	9	64	38	12	8,086
SKILLED.																				
Bakers	13	18	48	....	82	1	3	5	3	128	98	7	27	.....	7	2	9	1	.....	2,127
Barbers and hairdressers	2	25	22	....	21	5	1	3	1	18	23	2	10	.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	1,682
Blacksmiths	32	80	26	....	208	2	9	21	15	302	130	34	25	.....	13	1	12	.....	3	2,681
Bookbinders	1	4	.....	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	19	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	269
Brewers	.....	1	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
Butchers	7	34	11	....	60	1	.....	2	6	40	67	21	4	.....	7	1	8	.....	.....	1,804
Cabinetmakers	8	2	.....	....	14	.....	2	5	.....	36	42	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	397
Carpenters and joiners	67	105	157	2	329	19	15	64	31	1,149	749	55	104	4	81	2	40	13	5	8,606
Clerks and accountants	31	59	91	....	76	11	6	14	6	528	675	5	315	23	32	3	45	72	7	7,825
Dressmakers	12	59	6	....	124	5	4	11	11	161	125	4	10	.....	38	1	20	13	1	3,757
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	.....	8	4	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	112	165	.....	3	2	.....	.....	12	3	.....	826

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Engravers					2	1		2		1	6	1					2		1	94
Furriers and fur workers	2	13			3		2	1	4	8	1	3							2	359
Gardeners	1	10	1		19			4		65	105		1		1		4		1	929
Hat and cap makers		2	2		3			1		2	1						1			299
Iron and steel workers	8	20	7		46	1	1	4	3	105	328	2	17		3		9	1		1,354
Jewelers		1	3							4	3							2		197
Locksmiths	19	39			192	1	5	35	2	6	1	16	1						1	1,226
Machinists	5	31	23		38	1	2	24	3	196	269	9	12	5	5		5	2		1,831
Mariners	9	3	16		10	19		14	3	1,523	55	1	209	16	2	1	6	99	1	3,763
Masons	4	51	51		100	7	4	5	16	182	350	51	64		31		18	2	2	3,860
Mechanics (not specified)	1	5	14		9			5		34	63		19	3	8		2	2		644
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		3	7		13			1	1	18	37	2	2		1		1	1		444
Millers		15			27		3	1	3	26	7	5					1			391
Milliners		6			7			1	1	9	23	3	3				7		1	415
Miners	182	65	206		185	1	18	24	12	125	797	57	80	4	8		201	1	3	6,573
Painters and glaziers	4	18	17		48	1	1	7		257	157	6	11	4	4	2	5	5	4	2,086
Pattern makers										1	73						3			130
Photographers	1	2	5		2			5		17	11		1		1		1	1		202
Plasterers					2					5	201		1		2		13			477
Plumbers	2	1	4		5					3	106			1			1	1		473
Printers		3	13		8	2	1	1		27	50	4	6	2	1	1	2	1		511
Saddlers and harnessmakers	2	5	7		12			2		14	7	6			1		1	1		301
Seamstresses	8	10	28		75	4			6	209	7	7	10	6	20		1	36		2,912
Shipwrights										16	23									69
Shoemakers	34	103	42		239	6	10	37	22	137	33	73	8		67	3	1	1	6	5,592
Stokers	4	5	17		9	42		2	1	57	66	3	167	2	1		5			697
Stonecutters	1				13	4	1	4	1	147	387	3	20	1	5		74			1,337
Tailors	97	80	26		248		4	61	19	181	104	54	18		36		10	7	5	10,449
Tanners and currriers	4	6	2		14				1	12	1	12	3					2		274
Textile workers (not specified)		1	1		7	4		2		3	81									635
Tinners		6	6		16	1		4		22	18	10	2		1		1			436
Tobacco workers		1	11		5			3		14	8	2	200		1	1	1		1	1,666
Upholsterers	1	1			3			1		7	20									154
Watch and clock makers					5		1			14	12				1				1	328
Weavers and spinners		4	1		95	8		11	5	23	214	5	3		36	3	3		3	3,434
Wheelwrights	4	17			30		2		3	11	15	6			2		1			296
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	6	1		17			1		27	32	2					1	1		431
Other skilled	1	5	48		23	2	1	8		125	239	2	21	5	1	1	15	1	2	1,766
Total skilled	568	933	924	2	2,458	149	96	402	179	6,130	5,993	481	1,377	78	432	26	545	269	50	87,160

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	2	.....	23	56	.....	6	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	642
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	11	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	219
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	6	2	....	12	3	.....	2	1	22	71	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	580
Farm laborers	7,204	14,098	231	....	31,380	242	4,775	4,998	8,089	2,507	455	12,752	253	.....	563	144	40	34	274	171,310
Farmers	6	37	73	....	102	46	9	37	30	857	298	26	56	9	58	41	57	12	52	8,914
Fishermen	.....	3	2	....	2	57	.....	.....	.....	329	9	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	761
Hotel keepers	.....	2	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	198
Laborers	2,185	3,585	6,211	....	15,314	1,860	1,304	2,782	2,172	10,021	1,137	1,908	836	13	489	272	116	28	665	174,800
Manufacturers	.....	2	2	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	38	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	445
Merchants and dealers	8	51	87	....	46	25	11	36	7	170	243	12	230	89	172	21	20	60	32	8,643
Servants	1,756	1,415	297	1	10,954	666	126	244	2,067	7,925	1,396	1,572	145	41	150	5	96	57	21	64,568
Other miscellaneous	7	18	127	....	48	5	2	15	5	169	420	6	100	33	37	4	26	14	12	4,167
Total miscellaneous	11,167	19,217	7,034	1	57,863	2,905	6,228	8,117	12,371	22,034	4,142	16,278	1,641	190	1,469	487	367	207	1,058	435,247
No occupation (including women and children)	3,513	8,499	7,520	4	17,178	1,528	1,704	1,463	3,244	6,466	5,745	5,823	1,774	554	1,745	298	723	510	417	221,293
Grand total	15,254	28,704	15,591	7	77,565	4,606	8,041	10,038	15,808	34,996	16,446	22,586	4,939	890	3,668	820	1,699	1,024	1,537	751,786

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	2	.....	21	.....	3	17	.....	1	.....	.....	6	9	....
Architects	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	11	.....	5	.....	1	4	2	....
Clergy	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	4	1	19	1	25	15	1	11	8	8	8	18	....
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Electricians	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	3	22	.....	8	2	2	4	3	....
Engineers (professional)	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	26	1	22	32	1	1	2	5	5	6	....
Lawyers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	....
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	8	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	....
Musicians	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	3	.....	6	.....	3	42	.....	10	1	20	41	.....	....
Officials (government)	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	2	3	6	....
Physicians	1	2	.....	.....	3	4	9	.....	2	1	21	1	3	8	2	.....	.....	6	18	9	....
Sculptors and artists	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	12	.....	22	21	2	3	1	21	21	1	....
Teachers	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	2	36	.....	67	86	1	17	4	6	13	7	1
Other professional	8	1	2	.....	19	.....	9	.....	4	1	47	1	18	61	1	8	21	9	11	65	....
Total professional	21	9	7	2	31	19	40	1	22	6	241	5	177	328	9	66	42	83	138	131	2
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	2	.....	3	1	2	5	4	.....	4	.....	10	.....	12	138	2	41	3	34	65	4	....
Barbers and hairdressers	1	1	3	6	1	10	12	.....	1	.....	15	.....	9	38	19	31	.....	25	443	4	....
Blacksmiths	1	.....	7	1	1	14	.....	2	4	.....	19	1	1	46	2	27	10	30	82	.....	....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	....
Brewers	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Butchers	.....	.....	11	1	.....	9	.....	1	2	.....	9	.....	23	97	5	59	5	13	62	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	29	.....	4	1	2	6	.....	....
Carpenters and joiners	8	7	12	3	5	45	5	.....	25	.....	163	21	27	130	20	133	18	112	265	12	....
Clerks and accountants	6	7	8	1	7	7	36	3	21	1	177	1	85	274	25	196	38	78	171	24	....
Dressmakers	13	1	4	.....	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....	104	51	.....	77	11	40	72	1	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	5	.....	67	2	33	68	2	4	2	4	27	5	....

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Engravers													1	3							
Furriers and fur workers			2										1	3	6	12					
Gardeners			1	2	7	3		1	4		12		12	35	4	1	9	11	21	2	
Hat and cap makers			1											2	1	18		6	9		
Iron and steel workers		1		3		4			4		15	3	3	25		10	7	3	3		
Jewelers									2			1	3	7	2	18		4	8		
Locksmiths			2			2							1	5		1		4	1		
Machinists	3		4	6		13	3	1	4		58	6	11	84		22	13	12	45	2	
Mariners	49			1		11	3	1	6		34	9	3	22	13	10	4	6	72	5	
Masons	2	7	3	3	1	16			3		63	1	12	45	6	16	8	165	147	1	
Mechanics (not specified)				1		5	5		3		27		21	37	4	3	4	12	30	4	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)						1					7		5	6	1	3	1	1	4		
Millers		1	2			1								6	6			1	2		
Milliners			1			1		2	1		7		9	7		10	4	1			
Miners	1	32	10	109	16	1,467		38	11		160	174	46	124	116	14	16	1,655	690	10	
Painters and glaziers	2	1	2	1		7	4		7		22	3	17	44	1	70	5	15	74	1	
Pattern makers											3			1							
Photographers	3		2								6		2	6	1	4		1	6	4	
Plasterers									2		18	1		2		2		21	1		
Plumbers	1		1			1	2		1		20			7		12	5	1	10	1	
Printers			1				1				11		3	7	1	11	2	2	10	1	
Saddlers and harness makers											2			3	1	2			1		
Seamstresses	13					1					3		12	11		8	9		2		
Shipwrights											2										
Shoemakers	2	13	8	2		15		1	1		7		3	39	20	79	4	40	342		
Stokers	1		1			3			3		13	4	5	10	3		21	5	14		
Stonecutters				1		1	2				7	7		7	1	1		44	31		
Tailors	3	8	14	6	7	46	4	7	2		16	4	18	100	12	854	3	57	367	4	
Tanners and curriers			1			2			1					9	1	3			3		
Textile workers (not specified)		1				1			1		23	11	2		3	3	8		39		
Tinners			2		1						6		3	7		18		7	1		
Tobacco workers	15	1				2	395		6		2		1	13		33		6	30		

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Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	....
Watch and clock makers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	12	.....	10	.....	1	9	.....	....
Weavers and spinners	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	41	8	21	23	.....	3	6	22	10	.....	....
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....
Other skilled	7	2	5	.....	124	22	4	.....	16	.....	64	5	38	83	27	79	17	14	43	52	....
Total skilled	134	87	125	150	174	1,730	484	59	148	1	1,132	262	556	1,713	305	1,914	237	2,455	3,223	137	....
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	24	.....	6	13	1	1	2	6	4	2	1
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	11	2	6	15	1	20	6	28	54	1	....
Farm laborers	250	7	3	32	10	251	.....	20	2	8	13	1	35	19	57	.....	5	727	338	1,014	73
Farmers	4	3	21	18	99	165	1	14	53	2	113	40	66	360	25	17	30	175	231	508	3
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	31	1	1	1	.....	1	7	4	11	.....	....
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9	.....	2	.....	.....	7	1	18	12	3	1	3	28	7	19	....
Laborers	280	345	272	1,997	1,925	5,559	49	358	223	13	350	429	395	2,952	4,943	1,404	338	10,087	52,814	767	8
Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	6	21	8	6	.....	8	12	.....	....
Merchants and dealers	5	21	4	17	845	32	46	8	16	4	92	4	119	304	258	609	16	207	319	255	3
Servants	111	15	73	26	74	312	10	9	36	1	303	82	321	1,349	54	374	513	465	1,935	94	....
Other miscellaneous	73	8	5	8	98	49	12	2	14	1	148	10	147	199	37	120	62	122	321	176	2
Total miscellaneous	725	399	379	2,101	3,077	6,380	124	418	348	29	1,106	570	1,121	5,251	5,387	2,553	982	11,859	56,047	2,840	90
No occupation (including women and children)	147	46	188	59	115	852	595	37	209	5	1,321	220	783	2,824	222	1,326	317	1,725	8,275	786	22
Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government	77	20	47	110	.....	33	.....	.....	176	7	1,261	370	225	3,425	352	246	481	536	2,098	9	....
Grand total	1,104	561	746	2,422	3,397	9,014	1,243	515	903	48	5,061	1,427	2,862	13,541	6,275	6,105	2,059	16,658	69,781	3,903	114

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	27	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	119
Architects	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Clergy	1	3	.....	....	3	.....	.....	7	1	14	4	2	16	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	188
Editors	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Electricians	.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	1	1	.....	4	8	1	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Engineers (professional)	1	2	3	....	1	1	.....	2	.....	20	11	.....	3	13	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	173
Lawyers	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24
Literary and scientific persons	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30
Musicians	1	7	.....	....	2	.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	161
Officials (government)	.....	.....	2	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	48
Physicians	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	5	6	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	117
Sculptors and artists	.....	2	.....	....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Teachers	.....	1	2	....	9	.....	.....	3	2	9	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285
Other professional	1	3	2	....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	30	9	2	14	8	1	.....	2	9	1	.....	375
Total professional	4	21	14	....	24	2	2	32	3	92	42	11	89	43	6	2	4	24	11	.....	1,806
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	.....	18	.....	....	33	2	2	16	1	13	8	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	440
Barbers and hairdressers	1	30	.....	....	8	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	674
Blacksmiths	4	25	1	....	28	.....	3	15	3	22	5	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	367
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Butchers	9	38	.....	....	24	.....	.....	17	.....	5	3	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	402
Cabinetmakers	.....	5	.....	....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Carpenters and joiners	8	78	1	....	89	9	3	52	3	133	32	18	22	1	6	2	2	5	3	.....	1,478
Clerks and accountants	2	27	9	....	31	3	5	39	1	63	50	4	62	9	20	3	2	20	3	.....	1,519
Dressmakers	.....	10	.....	....	8	1	1	12	.....	22	7	1	1	.....	7	1	.....	7	1	.....	474
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	10	.....	.....	11	.....	1	7	.....	27	21	3	4	6	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	326

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Engravers											2									6
Furriers and fur workers		1			1		1	1				2								30
Gardeners		7			6		1	1		7	4	2			3	2				158
Hat and cap makers					3		1	5		1						1				48
Iron and steel workers	4	8			22			5		12	10	10			5		1			158
Jewelers		1						4		3	1									54
Locksmiths		2			11			2												31
Machinists	4	33	1		27	2	1	12		36	15	9	5	3	4		1	3		443
Mariners	3	7	3		4	4	1	6		174	4	1	48	2	2	2		22		532
Masons		11			14		1	5		14	20	4	12		2	3		2	1	588
Mechanics (not specified)	1	12			8		1	2		20	3	5	16	1				5		230
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		4			2			3			3	1								42
Millers		1			4			1		2	2									29
Milliners	2	1			2		1	2		2			2					1		56
Miners	114	501	1		629		22	113	148	49	43	851	11	2	23	53	17		19	7,285
Painters and glaziers	2	12			9	1	1	16		20	8	3		1		1				350
Pattern makers											1									5
Photographers		1			1			3		1	1							2		44
Plasterers		4						2		2	10						1			66
Plumbers		2			1			4		2	8		1							80
Printers		3	1		3			4		2	2	1		2				1		69
Saddlers and harness makers		2			6					1										18
Seamstresses	4	1			95			1	3	10	4							18		195
Shipwrights										2	1									5
Shoemakers	6	23			40	5	1	22	1	14	3	14	2		3	2		2	2	716
Stokers	6	9			10	42		5	3	13	3	13	348	3		1		1		540
Stonecutters		4			2	5		1		5	5	1	24		1	1	2			153
Tailors	21	65			77	1	5	166	2	17	5	33	2	1	5	3		2	2	1,939
Tanners and currers					5			1		1	1	6								34
Textile workers (not specified)		2			71	25		3	1	1	8	9			3	1				216
Tinners		2						6				1					1			55
Tobacco workers	1	34	2		8			4	3	5		11	113					1		686
Upholsterers		1			2					1										18
Watch and clock makers	1	1			4			1		1	1				1					53
Weavers and spinners	3	3			19	7		4		2	13	2			7	3				207
Wheelwrights		1			1							1								8
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	2			6			1		1			1							25
Other skilled	13	36	3		125		3	28	10	25	14	33	4	5	3	4	2	2	4	916
Total skilled	212	1,038	22		1,464	110	57	599	181	740	325	1,066	690	36	97	86	31	103	36	21,919

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Bankers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	9	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	4	.....	10	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	196
Farm laborers	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	16	.....	8	4	18	14	1	24	14	.....	5	.....	.....	2,980
Farmers	7	168	2	....	188	31	28	73	10	179	8	249	38	6	11	8	3	4	9	.....	2,970
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Hotel keepers	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Laborers	1,295	6,608	8	2	12,641	314	999	2,412	1,182	740	94	5,329	334	5	460	520	19	21	445	.....	118,936
Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Merchants and dealers	6	42	16	....	36	9	9	110	1	16	18	20	235	21	305	25	3	26	8	.....	4,090
Servants	48	1,008	10	....	1,070	90	48	148	90	588	72	665	36	18	55	8	11	35	2	.....	10,159
Other miscellaneous	9	55	3	....	82	15	4	50	6	67	45	63	49	13	4	12	.....	17	.....	.....	2,108
Total miscellaneous	1,366	7,901	39	2	14,032	484	1,091	2,816	1,289	1,628	249	6,349	715	66	861	589	36	109	464	.....	141,872
No occupation (including women and children)	408	2,149	83	2	3,399	219	97	665	183	646	287	1,435	300	160	177	21	31	139	22	.....	30,497
Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government	.....	398	.....	....	371	1	105	1,013	16	4,151	715	33	40	.....	63	27	69	19	1,341	11,873	29,708
Grand total	1,990	11,507	158	4	19,290	816	1,352	5,125	1,672	7,257	1,618	8,894	1,834	305	1,204	725	171	394	1,874	11,873	225,802

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	20	.....	3	.....	54	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Architects	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	21	2	5	.....	.....	2
Clergy	3	1	1	1	64	5	8	3	26	5	2	22	1	69	7	15	11	3	10
Editors	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Electricians	.....	.....	2	.....	27	3	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	37	5	4	1	.....	4
Engineers (professional)	3	.....	14	2	105	20	17	.....	8	7	3	2	6	60	5	13	2	1	3
Lawyers	.....	.....	1	.....	12	2	1	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Literary and scientific persons	1	.....	2	.....	18	3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	14	3	1	1	1	.....
Musicians	.....	.....	6	.....	27	.....	6	.....	5	12	.....	.....	1	48	2	1	3	.....	2
Officials (government)	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	33	2	1	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Physicians	1	.....	.....	.....	30	3	2	.....	13	6	1	2	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	6
Sculptors and artists	.....	1	.....	.....	29	2	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	19	1	2	.....	.....	2
Teachers	2	.....	.....	1	50	6	18	.....	3	10	3	9	3	53	3	9	3	3	6
Other professional	1	1	3	.....	282	9	20	5	32	2	3	45	2	92	5	8	6	1	6
Total professional	11	3	31	4	703	56	92	9	137	73	15	86	14	523	34	64	27	12	47
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	1	.....	10	.....	45	11	47	.....	5	23	.....	.....	4	186	8	33	3	3	7
Barbers and hairdressers	2	.....	.....	.....	27	5	39	2	5	26	2	5	2	129	4	6	5	2	7
Blacksmiths	3	1	13	2	66	12	63	4	2	11	2	5	11	233	27	31	11	.....	4
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	1	6	2	.....	.....
Butchers	.....	1	3	2	36	9	32	1	3	5	1	.....	7	209	9	23	10	2	4
Cabinetmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	44	2	1	1	.....	1
Carpenters and joiners	7	12	41	3	265	53	196	7	18	83	2	12	17	764	33	95	24	3	22
Clerks and accountants	15	4	12	12	366	50	93	10	17	270	18	15	14	648	37	62	24	14	38
Dressmakers	2	.....	4	.....	124	18	83	1	7	9	3	1	1	244	13	32	12	4	22
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	2	3	.....	53	4	12	6	4	7	6	4	4	52	7	11	3	1	4
Engravers	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Gardeners	.....	2	2	1	37	9	17	3	2	4	1	1	3	82	6	21	4	.....	12
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Iron and steel workers	2	1	2	.....	21	1	30	1	1	2	3	.....	2	130	13	7	6	1	.....
Jewelers	1	.....	2	.....	9	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locksmiths	.....	.....	.....	1	10	4	32	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	168	8	6	5	2	4
Machinists	5	4	2	2	55	12	32	2	4	4	1	1	1	132	7	15	3	.....	4
Mariners	20	4	5	.....	213	11	48	.....	2	225	11	5	9	142	3	26	5	2	58
Masons	1	1	15	2	92	41	109	2	8	23	2	.....	16	384	31	33	13	4	12

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
SKILLED—continued.																			
Mechanics (not specified)	3	1	2	.....	21	2	24	2	4	18	2	2	2	55	3	5	2	2	3
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	.....	1	1	13	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5	3	3	1	3
Millers	.....	.....	1	1	6	1	14	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	46	5	8	5	.....	2
Milliners	.....	.....	1	.....	14	2	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	49	2	2	.....	.....	2
Miners	19	24	267	13	197	195	40	1	5	3	1	.....	66	803	143	138	174	5	4
Painters and glaziers	2	1	2	.....	60	8	47	1	4	13	.....	1	3	186	6	29	8	4	3
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Photographers	1	.....	.....	.....	10	2	4	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	12	2	1	.....	.....	3
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	55	1	.....	2	1	3
Plumbers	.....	1	1	.....	23	4	8	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	42	1	2	3	.....	.....
Printers	1	.....	1	1	17	4	9	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	34	4	4	1	.....	1
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	2	3	.....	.....	2
Seamstresses	2	.....	3	1	38	8	75	4	7	61	.....	1	2	246	7	20	1	8	6
Shipwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers	13	1	4	2	50	16	166	8	21	8	1	.....	1	429	17	29	15	6	27
Stokers	.....	.....	6	.....	19	4	22	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	33	5	4	1	.....	.....
Stonecutters	1	.....	1	.....	19	6	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	87	6	4	2	.....	.....
Tailors	5	.....	4	3	98	14	192	11	23	25	10	1	3	890	19	35	3	4	13
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	39	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tinners	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	43	4	3	2	1	.....
Tobacco workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	1,318	.....	.....	.....	22	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Watch and clock makers	2	2	.....	1	5	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Weavers and spinners	.....	.....	2	.....	26	4	163	2	1	2	2	.....	1	76	15	10	3	4	3
Wheelwrights	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1	7	1	2	1
Wood workers (not specified)	.....	1	.....	1	7	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	2	1	1	.....
Other skilled	2	3	3	4	135	10	41	4	2	19	5	2	3	171	5	17	9	2	13
Total skilled	113	68	417	56	2,247	542	1,756	80	163	2,174	82	60	186	7,168	475	747	373	79	291
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	.....	.....	1	1	41	5	8	.....	3	5	3	1	1	44	.....	11	3	.....	2
Bankers	.....	1	.....	.....	15	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	2	2	.....	14	4	13	.....	3	9	.....	.....	3	56	2	8	.....	.....	2
Farm laborers	112	37	52	31	1,726	617	5,713	250	166	906	17	543	134	15,544	1,940	728	464	63	258
Farmers	10	3	26	3	499	125	222	15	13	31	12	27	51	889	117	346	89	11	25

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Fishermen	.....	3	.....	1	30	2	7	1	.....	4	.....	7	8	20	2	18	1	.....	23
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	1	.....	24	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	15	1	2	1	.....	.....
Laborers	.....	230	635	36	3,544	1,060	4,292	219	273	349	64	10	307	14,203	1,468	941	.446	70	298
Manufacturers	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	5	.....	2	3	1	1	2	19	1	1	.....	.....	1
Merchants and dealers	.....	7	23	7	984	45	85	3	23	113	31	25	7	511	36	53	22	24	79
Servants	.....	13	52	15	1,533	301	2,851	123	163	108	44	18	81	7,603	396	637	242	34	89
Other miscellaneous	.....	3	15	2	629	18	108	2	16	199	7	28	14	291	30	43	20	9	56
Total miscellaneous	.....	299	808	96	9,050	2,178	13,306	615	664	1,729	180	666	610	39,200	3,993	2,788	1,289	211	835
No occupation (including women and children)	.....	36	640	146	5,912	1,599	5,388	258	488	1,297	202	1,120	246	16,488	1,528	1,972	1,392	214	666
Grand total	.....	406	1,896	302	17,912	4,285	20,542	962	1,452	5,273	479	1,932	1,056	63,379	6,030	5,571	3,081	516	1,839

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors	.....	1	10	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	469	.....	.....	2
Architects	.....	3	12	2	1	.....	3	3	1	1	1	8	1	62	.....	.....	5
Clergy	7	5	64	46	17	1	19	.....	7	1	3	32	1	89	.....	9	18
Editors	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	86	1	.....	1
Electricians	3	3	35	24	10	.....	2	.....	4	1	1	17	.....	124	1	1	17
Engineers (professional)	1	5	57	34	20	.....	14	5	6	3	2	73	6	645	2	5	27
Lawyers	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	100	.....	.....	4
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	16	10	3	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	11	.....	207	3	.....	9
Musicians	2	10	47	12	8	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	27	.....	327	1	.....	21
Officials (government)	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	130	.....	.....	1
Physicians	2	9	9	17	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	131	.....	3	6
Sculptors and artists	.....	2	19	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	180	.....	.....	13
Teachers	7	5	117	27	13	1	5	2	6	.....	9	37	.....	592	1	7	25
Other professional	2	13	43	31	14	3	12	4	5	2	4	44	.....	161	4	5	24
Total professional	24	59	445	217	91	6	74	17	34	9	25	282	9	3,303	13	30	173
SKILLED.																	
Bakers	6	17	138	63	45	2	32	12	18	2	9	138	.....	783	.....	13	59
Barbers and hairdressers	5	15	175	36	7	2	33	2	8	.....	10	103	2	649	.....	9	49
Blacksmiths	10	18	192	105	92	1	24	19	20	3	16	144	.....	768	2	25	108
Bookbinders	.....	4	15	7	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	145	.....	2	6
Brewers	.....	1	3	3	3	.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	10	.....	54	.....	2	8
Butchers	6	23	106	63	27	.....	27	11	16	2	7	114	.....	655	1	14	58
Cabinetmakers	1	2	27	31	13	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	16	.....	161	.....	1	11
Carpenters and joiners	51	64	710	337	265	2	93	50	86	9	67	505	3	2,713	2	60	226
Clerks and accountants	27	57	585	292	181	1	90	32	29	4	31	322	15	2,884	3	42	166
Dressmakers	10	15	319	70	49	1	37	12	28	4	4	207	4	1,775	.....	6	88
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	6	6	70	34	27	1	12	10	2	.....	4	47	1	162	.....	5	30
Engravers	.....	.....	6	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	1	18	2	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	259	.....	.....	7
Gardeners	1	3	68	41	20	1	24	11	5	1	5	41	1	260	6	6	35
Hat and cap makers	.....	4	15	1	7	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	13	1	169	.....	.....	6
Iron and steel workers	17	7	186	95	43	.....	18	7	5	2	19	95	3	271	1	1	67
Jewelers	.....	.....	16	5	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	7	.....	93	.....	1	.....
Locksmiths	1	19	60	23	8	.....	20	3	16	1	4	103	.....	386	.....	1	62
Machinists	8	9	199	159	55	.....	12	8	7	.....	13	83	1	475	1	10	53
Mariners	3	26	254	62	55	6	37	8	5	5	2	140	.....	1,673	4	16	34
Masons	17	26	273	123	88	.....	62	34	30	7	12	233	3	971	.....	19	163
Mechanics (not specified)	2	3	71	32	15	1	8	5	2	1	1	50	1	115	.....	2	13
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1	6	51	18	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	24	.....	158	1	1	15

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Millers	1	7	8	12	14	.....	7	2	4	.....	3	24	.....	104	1	4	24
Milliners	5	2	24	17	5	.....	9	.....	1	.....	3	16	.....	168	.....	2	13
Miners	7	23	162	560	110	3	84	248	7	22	5	97	28	448	.....	16	220
Painters and glaziers	6	14	204	90	59	.....	19	4	14	1	13	126	.....	735	1	8	66
Pattern makers	.....	.....	20	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	41	.....	.....	9
Photographers	3	1	13	10	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	64	.....	1	8
Plasterers	.....	.....	41	22	5	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	31	.....	194	.....	2	13
Plumbers	2	2	59	26	13	1	2	1	1	.....	3	25	.....	119	.....	5	12
Printers	1	1	34	18	6	.....	11	3	2	.....	1	21	.....	214	.....	6	12
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	2	21	8	15	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	9	.....	135	.....	1	8
Seamstresses	12	34	246	45	39	1	16	5	22	.....	13	164	.....	1,387	3	13	79
Shipwrights	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	18	.....	.....	4
Shoemakers	12	52	661	100	73	1	80	8	53	.....	21	288	1	2,199	1	14	157
Stokers	7	4	49	23	19	1	3	6	2	.....	4	17	1	300	.....	4	14
Stonecutters	17	4	181	32	30	1	7	13	1	1	31	42	1	334	11	4	27
Tailors	20	140	791	125	124	2	130	8	49	2	21	432	1	5,651	1	19	226
Tanners and curriers	.....	2	18	3	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	17	.....	107	.....	2	7
Textile workers (not specified)	21	.....	357	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	17	.....	39	.....	.....	6
Tinners	5	6	37	20	8	.....	7	.....	5	.....	2	20	.....	151	.....	2	12
Tobacco workers	1	.....	63	12	6	.....	4	1	.....	.....	8	8	.....	155	.....	.....	5
Upholsterers	1	.....	7	10	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	73	1	.....	4
Watch and clock makers	.....	3	14	5	7	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	22	.....	145	1	2	10
Weavers and spinners	79	9	1,114	29	21	.....	18	3	7	1	314	328	.....	364	.....	2	32
Wheelwrights	3	2	19	16	3	.....	4	.....	6	.....	1	19	.....	51	.....	4	27
Wood workers (not specified)	1	5	27	19	4	.....	.....	3	5	.....	2	16	.....	238	.....	1	9
Other skilled	16	20	181	125	50	1	24	10	6	3	13	108	2	262	1	10	58
Total skilled	393	660	7,914	2,954	1,638	29	1,005	546	484	71	689	4,298	69	29,322	42	358	2,326
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents	3	3	32	29	9	3	6	3	2	1	2	24	.....	257	.....	3	8
Bankers	.....	1	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	146	1	1	1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3	2	56	25	14	.....	8	8	11	.....	5	30	.....	134	.....	8	15
Farm laborers	497	1,073	10,401	3,620	2,170	33	1,764	472	638	140	573	11,234	94	44,767	21	847	10,177
Farmers	47	42	481	357	435	3	100	166	138	36	79	261	18	1,334	3	280	264
Fishermen	13	6	84	20	62	5	12	27	1	.....	.....	7	.....	104	.....	34	3
Hotel keepers	1	1	10	9	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	14	.....	55	.....	.....	2
Laborers	1,288	501	16,341	6,128	5,654	40	2,567	835	634	201	2,060	8,058	195	48,773	31	1,019	6,173
Manufacturers	.....	2	19	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	314	1	.....	4
Merchants and dealers	11	61	392	111	67	12	101	17	34	6	9	258	8	4,124	8	36	137
Servants	355	418	9,176	1,969	1,762	10	683	297	411	49	515	5,378	38	11,942	9	610	2,297
Other miscellaneous	25	14	545	140	72	4	45	29	22	2	36	206	7	461	5	12	107
Total miscellaneous	2,243	2,124	37,545	12,416	10,252	111	5,291	1,854	1,892	435	3,283	25,497	360	112,411	79	2,850	19,188
No occupation (including women and children)	1,133	1,234	15,293	6,048	3,213	173	3,125	898	1,137	144	2,044	11,830	241	75,829	133	1,906	8,251
Grand total	3,793	4,077	61,197	21,635	15,194	319	9,495	3,315	3,547	659	6,041	41,907	679	220,865	267	5,144	29,938

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	.....	.....	17	....	31	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1	.....	674
Architects	1	.....	16	....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	3	5	1	.....	.....	190
Clergy	3	5	96	....	14	5	.....	4	.....	17	6	3	4	24	.....	12	2	771
Editors	.....	1	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	131
Electricians	1	5	26	....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	14	2	2	.....	35	.....	3	.....	432
Engineers (professional)	7	2	110	....	9	10	2	5	3	12	3	.....	4	40	3	8	3	1,397
Lawyers	.....	.....	5	....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	170
Literary and scientific persons	.....	2	15	....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	353
Musicians	.....	.....	62	....	2	3	.....	3	.....	33	4	3	2	21	1	3	.....	714
Officials (government)	.....	2	5	....	7	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	253
Physicians	1	2	19	....	8	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	332
Sculptors and artists	.....	.....	25	....	1	1	.....	2	.....	11	1	3	.....	6	1	3	.....	355
Teachers	1	8	81	....	14	12	.....	3	3	25	4	5	3	36	1	11	.....	1,243
Other professional	3	7	84	....	9	1	4	2	2	12	3	2	7	23	5	11	2	1,071
Total professional	17	34	566	....	101	44	7	22	11	157	29	19	29	220	12	58	8	8,086
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	5	10	163	....	3	16	.....	12	.....	77	10	9	2	40	5	49	3	2,127
Barbers and hairdressers	2	6	205	....	2	27	.....	1	.....	24	3	4	5	16	2	12	.....	1,682
Blacksmiths	2	12	324	....	7	24	.....	19	1	59	14	13	3	81	11	57	6	2,681
Bookbinders	.....	.....	22	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	269
Brewers	1	1	7	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	151
Butchers	3	7	156	....	3	9	1	7	.....	33	5	4	.....	47	5	36	1	1,804
Cabinetmakers	1	2	25	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	2	14	1	7	1	397
Carpenters and joiners	7	67	655	....	19	139	1	39	5	202	38	23	11	292	30	164	14	8,606
Clerks and accountants	10	58	496	....	80	77	3	22	15	144	62	17	16	231	16	84	14	7,825
Dressmakers	3	13	317	....	.....	42	1	6	1	20	33	9	4	55	6	36	2	3,757
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	7	95	....	6	7	2	3	.....	14	8	8	3	53	2	14	1	826
Engravers	.....	.....	5	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	94
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	23	....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	359
Gardeners	2	10	82	....	.....	5	.....	7	5	9	2	4	5	28	6	26	2	929
Hat and cap makers	.....	1	23	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	2	2	6	.....	290
Iron and steel workers	1	8	135	....	1	34	.....	3	.....	18	11	8	3	51	6	12	3	1,354
Jewelers	.....	.....	9	....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	197
Locksmiths	3	6	161	....	.....	10	1	5	1	26	8	1	2	7	4	38	.....	1,226
Machinists	.....	9	203	....	.....	47	.....	7	2	38	18	12	5	87	6	16	2	1,831
Mariners	1	44	172	....	8	33	1	14	.....	16	3	5	10	214	62	53	8	3,763
Masons	6	14	554	....	7	36	11	11	2	92	18	31	12	100	44	65	6	3,860
Mechanics (not specified)	.....	2	64	....	8	15	2	4	1	23	9	.....	2	28	4	7	.....	644
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	2	31	....	2	13	.....	.....	1	8	2	2	7	10	.....	5	.....	444

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Millers	1	2	43	....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	3	.....	2	6	.....	14	1	391
Milliners	.....	1	31	....	1	4	.....	1	.....	2	6	3	.....	10	.....	8	.....	415
Miners	72	10	1,127	....	1	25	2	37	7	216	168	5	11	472	132	82	68	6,573
Painters and glaziers	3	7	152	....	2	23	.....	10	1	37	7	5	1	61	5	32	2	2,086
Pattern makers	.....	1	9	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	130
Photographers	2	3	17	....	1	4	.....	1	.....	6	4	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	202
Plasterers	.....	4	25	....	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	3	2	.....	27	.....	2	.....	477
Plumbers	.....	6	35	....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	7	6	4	.....	35	.....	3	1	473
Printers	.....	5	32	....	4	4	.....	1	2	13	4	2	.....	19	1	9	.....	511
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	2	13	....	1	1	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	1	8	.....	4	.....	301
Seamstresses	1	9	184	....	14	34	.....	6	3	32	11	4	7	14	7	16	1	2,912
Shipwrights	.....	1	6	....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	69
Shoemakers	2	6	660	....	6	103	1	13	7	79	10	14	11	29	51	62	3	5,592
Stokers	.....	5	36	....	.....	9	.....	4	1	19	5	6	8	35	2	12	3	697
Stonecutters	4	5	104	....	.....	15	.....	4	1	6	5	186	1	44	5	73	1	1,337
Tailors	3	22	983	....	3	91	.....	4	11	53	14	5	13	50	16	80	6	10,449
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	21	....	3	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	2	2	12	.....	274
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	18	....	.....	104	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	1	6	.....	635
Tinners	.....	1	47	....	2	2	.....	4	1	10	2	2	.....	4	2	13	.....	436
Tobacco workers	.....	1	23	....	1	2	1	1	.....	4	1	1	2	5	.....	8	.....	1,666
Upholsterers	.....	.....	9	....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	9	1	2	.....	154
Watch and clock makers	.....	3	24	....	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	328
Weavers and spinners	1	7	304	....	.....	354	.....	6	1	6	14	65	2	12	1	22	4	3,434
Wheelwrights	1	1	39	....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	2	9	.....	15	.....	296
Wood workers (not specified)	.....	2	21	....	1	6	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	431
Other skilled	3	11	120	....	11	24	2	5	3	81	15	12	8	77	11	42	1	1,766
Total skilled	141	394	8,010	....	200	1,386	31	276	78	1,426	544	471	165	2,333	450	1,225	155	87,160
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	.....	7	38	1	11	8	1	1	4	13	3	2	1	34	1	2	1	642
Bankers	.....	.....	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	2	219
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	2	55	....	3	7	1	1	.....	5	4	1	3	43	6	12	.....	580
Farm laborers	195	332	42,606	....	22	1,443	12	413	62	871	362	493	235	1,070	2,509	2,657	206	171,310
Farmers	43	169	791	....	36	97	4	154	3	142	67	32	37	360	61	311	49	8,914
Fishermen	.....	25	6	....	3	4	.....	10	.....	4	2	1	.....	116	1	84	.....	761
Hotel keepers	.....	3	11	....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	16	.....	4	.....	198
Laborers	125	731	25,558	....	33	1,776	22	429	67	6,058	748	638	207	4,002	1,941	2,906	354	174,800
Manufacturers	.....	2	9	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	445
Merchants and dealers	8	36	521	....	83	43	8	18	20	164	17	7	20	106	13	76	7	8,643
Servants	62	265	9,387	....	25	980	24	370	25	467	166	184	82	917	227	1,032	94	64,568
Other miscellaneous	7	43	261	....	34	83	2	18	1	123	27	17	19	230	10	50	11	4,167
Total miscellaneous	440	1,615	79,245	1	252	4,450	74	1,414	184	7,857	1,398	1,375	606	6,907	4,769	7,135	724	435,247
No occupation (including women and children)	525	1,101	24,581	2	411	3,270	111	1,013	215	8,016	781	749	499	2,758	1,210	3,431	236	221,293
Grand total	1,123	3,144	112,402	3	964	9,150	223	2,725	488	17,456	2,752	2,614	1,299	12,218	6,441	11,849	1,123	751,786

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors					5					23									
Architects					8		2							1					
Clergy	2	3	1		14		7		1	1	1	6		10		1	3	3	7
Editors					4					1				1					
Electricians					18		1			2	1	2	1	11					
Engineers (professional)					20	1	1		3			1		12					1
Lawyers					3				2										
Literary and scientific persons					1									2					
Musicians					6		2			3				26					
Officials (government)					7		1		7										1
Physicians					18		1		1	1		2		7				1	
Sculptors and artists					11	1			1			1		5	1				
Teachers				1	17	3	1		4	1		3		18	3				
Other professional					95	1	3		6	18	1	9		14	1				2
Total professional	2	3	1	1	227	6	19		25	50	3	24	1	107	5	1	3	4	11
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	1				28	2	7		3	6		1		34		1			6
Barbers and hairdressers	1				7	3	16		2	11		1		42	1				3
Blacksmiths					10	3	6							43	4	2			
Bookbinders														4					
Brewers					1			1						3	2				
Butchers		1			12	2	6	1	2	1				47		1	1		7
Cabinetmakers					4									10	1				
Carpenters and joiners		1	1		122	11	17		2	17		6		133	8	7	1	3	7
Clerks and accountants	1	1			97	8	12		5	32	4	7	1	94	1	1		1	10
Dressmakers					11	1	6		6	3		2	1	32	1	1	3		1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)				1	32	1	7		2			3		20					6
Engravers														1					
Furriers and fur workers														2					
Gardeners			1		18		4			2			1	10			1		4
Hat and cap makers							1							3					
Iron and steel workers	1				9	1	5					1		25	2		1		2
Jewelers					3									3					
Locksmiths					3									8					
Machinists					19	3	14	2	1	2				51	1		1	2	2
Mariners	1				72		3			62				15	2	1			8
Masons				1	82	1	21		1	2			1	52	2	1		1	3
Mechanics (not specified)					12	3	8			5	1	2		19	3				1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1				3		2					1		5	1				

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Millers							1							5					
Milliners					1									4					
Miners	29	17	47	11	271	287	40		5	2		5	39	537	53	48	66	33	17
Painters and glaziers					17	3	4			4		2		30	1	2			1
Pattern makers																			
Photographers					2		1									1			
Plasterers					18									3					
Plumbers					8	1	3							7	1	1			
Printers					3									5					
Saddlers and harnessmakers							1							3					
Seamstresses					1		14			18				9					
Shipwrights							2												
Shoemakers	1				10	4	12		5	1				64	1	1			3
Stokers					10	1	1			4				11	4	4			1
Stonecutters	15		2	1	5				1					11					
Tailors	3		1		28	5	12	2	4	2		6		130	2	2	1	5	
Tanners and curriers					1									4			7		
Textile workers (not specified)							2												1
Tinners					2		1					1		7					
Tobacco workers							1			521				5					
Upholsterers							2							2		1			
Watch and clock makers				1	2		4		1					7	1				
Weavers and spinners					2		11							3		1	1		
Wheelwrights														1					
Wood workers (not specified)							1							7	2				
Other skilled	2			1	234	2	16		2	6		3	1	36			1		3
Total skilled	56	20	52	16	1,160	342	264	6	42	701	5	41	44	1,547	94	76	84	45	86
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents					9						1	1		3					2
Bankers					4							1		2					
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					5		4			3		1	1	15			1		
Farm laborers		1			510	45	11			257		945	12	156	80	4	5	11	43
Farmers	4		1	1	726	26	36	2	5	8		9	13	304	31	33	20	7	19
Fishermen		1			9			1						1					1
Hotel keepers					15	1	1			1			1	4		1		1	
Laborers	105	33	60	24	4,443	680	2,395	132	116	250	57	436	113	9,033	761	147	147	72	187
Manufacturers					1		3			8				3		1			2
Merchants and dealers	13	6	2	7	1,012	17	36	3	11	88	16	33		164	16	5	6	6	27
Servants	2		6	1	284	33	200	20	23	31	3	18	1	739	43	13	18	8	18
Other miscellaneous	3	8	2	1	220	19	31		2	91		18	13	148	4	5	2	8	15
Total miscellaneous	127	49	71	34	7,238	821	2,717	158	157	737	77	1,462	154	10,572	935	209	199	113	314
No occupation (including women and children)	71	7	19	10	1,159	179	685	27	66	579	9	459	14	2,259	131	48	93	35	121
Grand total	256	79	143	61	9,784	1,348	3,685	191	290	2,067	94	1,986	213	14,485	1,165	334	379	197	532

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors							1							50			
Architects			3		1							1		23			1
Clergy	2		9	1	3		3		1	1		7	2	48	1		
Editors			2											7			1
Electricians	1	1	2				2		1			2		37			1
Engineers (professional)		1	5	2	2	1	1	2		1		2	2	90	1		5
Lawyers			2	1	1		1							8			
Literary and scientific persons				1								4		20			
Musicians	1	1	5	1	3	1			2			6		78		1	4
Officials (government)			1			1						1		20			1
Physicians		4	6	2			1					1	1	49			4
Sculptors and artists			4		3		1					1	2	77			1
Teachers	1	5	26	4	2	2	1		1			9		126			8
Other professional		9	7	4	1	2	2	1	2	1		9		148			4
Total professional	5	21	72	16	16	7	13	3	7	3		43	7	781	2	1	30
SKILLED.																	
Bakers		6	20	3		1	8				1	29		198			14
Barbers and hairdressers		6	39	5	5		6					31		343		1	15
Blacksmiths		7	28	7	4		3		4			24	1	116		1	20
Bookbinders			2											15			
Brewers		1					2					3		22			4
Butchers		7	12	4	6		11	1	1	1		18		171	1	2	23
Cabinetmakers		6	1	6	3		2					4		27			7
Carpenters and joiners	1	10	93	17	15	3	21	4	3	2	1	84	1	541		2	60
Clerks and accountants	5	10	78	10	11	1	21	2	3		2	49		818			20
Dressmakers		3	40	4	4		1	1	1		1	11	1	281			18
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	2	17	3	1	2	1		2			14		128			13
Engravers												2		2			
Furriers and fur workers			1											26			1
Gardeners		2	14			1	1	1				10		44			5
Hat and cap makers		1	2									10		24			
Iron and steel workers			16	2	1		1	1	1		1	12		36			10
Jewelers		1	4	1	1							2		35			
Locksmiths		2	1	3			1							6			1
Machinists		4	34	11	2		3		1		2	26		144	1		21
Mariners	1	6	45	2	6		3	1	1			7		170	1	1	8
Masons	3	5	64	10	4	1	5	2		1		20		151			19
Mechanics (not specified)		1	13	5	5	1	8		1			16		77			3
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		2	1						1					16			1

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Millers	1		2		1								8				
Milliners			5									1	39				
Miners	7	19	107	304	173	4	96	66	21	27	4	80	397	30	1	5	553
Painters and glaziers		4	25	5	2	1	5	1	1			13	173			1	6
Pattern makers												2					
Photographers			1	1								2	24				1
Plasterers					1		1					4	28				5
Plumbers	1		6	2	1		2		1			2	32				2
Printers		1	2		1				1			3	45				1
Saddlers and harnessmakers			1	1	2								9				
Seamstresses		2	34		1						5	8	76				4
Shipwrights			2										1				
Shoemakers	2	16	76	4	2		11	1	1		5	47	297			2	18
Stokers		1	12	4	2		1		1			15	422				6
Stonecutters			17		2			1	1	5	3	4	39	1			9
Tailors	1	47	63	9	4	1	14			1	4	50	1,273		1		32
Tanners and curriers				1	1							2	10				
Textile workers (not specified)	3		144								4	49	4				
Tinners	1			3								5	24				4
Tobacco workers			12	1			1					32	82				4
Upholsterers			3									1	9				
Watch and clock makers			3		1							2	19				2
Weavers and spinners	3		70	1							5	17	50				2
Wheelwrights		2					1						2				
Woodworkers (not specified)				1									4	1			1
Other skilled	1	13	90	6	4		5		1	3	7	100	203				25
Total skilled	31	187	1,200	436	266	16	235	82	47	40	45	811	6,661	34	6	15	938
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents			7	1		1	1					4	36				
Bankers			1									2	9				1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			20	2	7		5					7	95				3
Farm laborers	2	31	26	19	9		181	16	7	1	1	28	309		1		43
Farmers	6	16	136	67	83	4	50	18	30	9	4	37	310	1	2	36	126
Fishermen	1		35										37			1	
Hotel keepers			3		3		2	3		1		1	80				2
Laborers	346	708	7,935	1,516	1,011	50	1,400	391	190	117	237	5,877	45,105	37	29	86	4,552
Manufacturers			3		1		1					4	55				2
Merchants and dealers	5	17	153	18	13	8	44	5	6	4	3	77	1,607	1	8	2	50
Servants	8	72	666	99	62	7	113	10	19	5	18	728	4,543	3	1	6	354
Other miscellaneous		9	126	15	28	1	21	12	5	5	3	80	815	1	1	4	36
Total miscellaneous	368	853	9,111	1,737	1,217	71	1,818	455	257	142	266	6,845	53,001	43	41	136	5,169
No occupation (including women and children)	37	304	2,152	418	198	21	351	48	63	21	64	1,833	10,962	9	16	25	1,112
Grand total	441	1,365	12,535	2,607	1,697	115	2,417	588	374	206	375	9,532	71,405	93	65	177	7,249

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Unknown.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors			5		32									3					119
Architects		1	2										1			1			45
Clergy	2		15		14	1			1	5		1	1	7	2	1			188
Editors		1								1				2					20
Electricians			8							1		1	1	2					96
Engineers (professional)	1		11		2	3				1				1					173
Lawyers					5									1					24
Literary and scientific persons														1		1			30
Musicians		1	16			1								1	2				161
Officials (government)		1	1		3		2							1					48
Physicians			8		4					1			1	3		1			117
Sculptors and artists			10		1					1					2	2			125
Teachers			29		4	5		1		2			1	3		4			285
Other professional	1		22		5	1	1			2					2	1			375
Total professional	4	4	127		70	11	3	1	1	14		2	5	25	8	11			1,806
SKILLED.																			
Bakers			51		5	3				1				6		4	1		440
Barbers and hairdressers		1	114		1	2				4			3	5	2	4			674
Blacksmiths		1	61			4				5				3		10			367
Bookbinders	1		1																23
Brewers		1	2							1						1			44
Butchers		1	49		1					3	1			3		5			402
Cabinetmakers		1	8			1					1			2					84
Carpenters and joiners		6	200		5	3		3		9	3		3	26		25	1		1,478
Clerks and accountants	1	8	136		26	6	2	1	3	8	1	1	2	10	1	8			1,519
Dressmakers		2	30			1	2			1	1			2		1			474
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	2	44	1	6	4				2		2		4		4			326
Engravers							1												6
Furriers and fur workers																			30
Gardeners		3	21			1		1		1		1	3	3	2	3			158
Hat and cap makers			7																48
Iron and steel workers			21							3				3		3			158
Jewelers			1			3													54
Locksmiths			4									1		1					31
Machinists			75			3				1	1		1	4	1	10			443
Mariners		6	38		23	13			1	8	1		5	16	1	4			532
Masons		2	93		9	5				1	3	4	2	8	4	4			588
Mechanics (not specified)			32		6	2				2				1		3			230
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			7													1			42
Millers	1		2							1					6	1			29
Milliners			5		1														56

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Miners	23	19	3,243			6	8	33	20	18	60	1	23	125	162	119	24		7,285
Painters and glaziers	1	6	31							1	1			3	1	5			350
Pattern makers			3																5
Photographers			3		2					1				4	1				44
Plasterers			1			4			1										66
Plumbers		1	5			1				1				1	1				80
Printers			5		1											1			69
Saddlers and harnessmakers			1																18
Seamstresses			7		4	8						1				2	1		195
Shipwrights																			5
Shoemakers			104		4	3			1	4		1	3	3	2	7			716
Stokers			32		1								1	3		3			540
Stonecutters		1	14							1		12	2	1		4	1		153
Tailors		5	176		5	8			3	10			3	8	3	15			1,939
Tanners and curriers																8			34
Textile workers (not specified)			2			7													216
Tinners			1		5									1					55
Tobacco workers			20		5					1						1			686
Upholsterers																			18
Watch and clock makers			5		1	1									2	1			53
Weavers and spinners			21			19								1					207
Wheelwrights			2																8
Woodworkers (not specified)		1	3		1	1										2			25
Other skilled	2	2	85		6	2		1	1	7	1		2	1	37	4			916
Total skilled	30	69	4,766	1	118	111	13	39	30	95	74	24	53	248	226	263	28		21,919
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents			3		2	1				1				2			1		76
Bankers																			20
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			22			1						1			1		2		196
Farm laborers		42	112		3	7	5		2	5	4		1	34	3	2	6		2,980
Farmers	8	29	473		37	8	1	17	2	45	5	1	4	80	9	67	4		2,970
Fishermen		5				2				1				3		1			99
Hotel keepers		10	4		1								2	11		2			150
Laborers	36	398	24,070	1	14	769	36	92	79	302	261	218	277	1,170	1,113	1,225	97		118,936
Manufacturers		1	2													1			88
Merchants and dealers	3	29	232		149	17	2		7	39	3	9	18	63	11	14	5		4,090
Servants	2	20	1,642		13	85	1	3	1	19	7	18	12	45	31	83	2		10,159
Other miscellaneous		23	168		21	9		4	1	5	3	2	6	75	17	21	1		2,108
Total miscellaneous	49	557	26,728	1	240	899	45	116	92	417	283	249	320	1,483	1,185	1,416	118		141,872
No occupation (including women and children)	19	67	5,351	1	228	235	7	31	18	147	25	56	71	168	138	324	6		30,497
Occupations and United States residences unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government																		29,708	29,708
Grand total	102	697	36,972	3	656	1,256	68	187	141	673	382	331	449	1,924	1,557	2,014	152	29,708	225,802

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TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1908, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1909.			6 months ended June 30, 1909.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1908.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1908.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	2,601	1,706	4,307	1,552	894	2,446	1,049	812	1,861	2,736	1,661	4,397
Armenian	2,595	513	3,108	1,642	124	1,766	953	389	1,342	1,519	724	2,243
Bohemian and Moravian	3,998	2,852	6,850	2,734	1,576	4,310	1,264	1,276	2,540	2,252	2,331	4,583
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	5,756	458	6,214	4,530	248	4,778	1,226	210	1,436	2,314	354	2,668
Chinese	1,706	135	1,841	825	63	888	881	72	953	1,552	110	1,662
Croatian and Slovenian	15,710	4,471	20,181	12,758	2,884	15,642	2,952	1,587	4,539	4,361	2,378	6,739
Cuban	2,322	1,058	3,380	1,081	513	1,594	1,241	545	1,786	2,166	1,039	3,205
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1,617	271	1,888	1,229	129	1,358	388	142	530	853	227	1,080
Dutch and Flemish	5,131	2,983	8,114	3,754	1,912	5,666	1,377	1,071	2,448	3,423	2,448	5,871
East Indian	327	10	337	126	5	131	201	5	206	455	7	462
English	23,440	15,581	39,021	13,042	7,934	20,976	10,398	7,647	18,045	20,912	14,719	35,631
Finnish	7,832	3,855	11,687	6,497	2,679	9,176	1,335	1,176	2,511	1,874	1,801	3,675
French	10,735	8,688	19,423	6,639	5,329	11,968	4,096	3,359	7,455	6,668	5,171	11,839
German	33,919	24,615	58,534	21,599	13,400	34,999	12,320	11,215	23,535	23,501	20,248	43,749
Greek	18,738	1,524	20,262	15,532	939	16,471	3,206	585	3,791	6,334	1,019	7,353
Hebrew	31,057	26,494	57,551	16,946	12,132	29,078	14,111	14,362	28,473	28,578	26,708	55,286
Irish	15,785	15,400	31,185	10,481	8,339	18,820	5,304	7,061	12,365	12,036	14,599	26,635
Italian (north)	18,844	6,306	25,150	14,565	3,652	18,217	4,279	2,654	6,933	8,046	4,768	12,814
Italian (south)	135,080	30,168	165,248	118,451	21,730	140,181	16,629	8,438	25,067	32,236	16,739	48,975
Japanese	1,462	1,813	3,275	485	723	1,208	977	1,090	2,067	5,414	3,020	8,434
Korean	9	2	11	6	1	7	3	1	4	10	3	13
Lithuanian	10,284	4,970	15,254	8,248	3,211	11,459	2,036	1,759	3,795	3,504	2,802	6,306
Magyar	21,027	7,677	28,704	16,001	4,955	20,956	5,026	2,722	7,748	7,036	4,312	11,348
Mexican	10,111	5,480	15,591	6,191	3,217	9,408	3,920	2,263	6,183	5,689	3,186	8,875
Pacific Islander	3	4	7	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	3
Polish	50,597	26,968	77,565	42,512	20,010	62,522	8,085	6,958	15,043	13,647	11,192	24,839
Portuguese	2,886	1,720	4,606	2,296	1,215	3,511	590	505	1,095	1,882	1,283	3,165
Roumanian	7,036	1,005	8,041	5,816	736	6,552	1,220	269	1,489	1,795	386	2,181
Russian	8,794	1,244	10,038	6,925	772	7,697	1,869	472	2,341	4,753	965	5,718
Ruthenian (Russniak)	10,863	4,945	15,808	8,441	3,527	11,968	2,422	1,418	3,840	3,679	2,061	5,740
Scandinavian	22,232	12,764	34,996	17,207	6,964	24,171	5,025	5,800	10,825	11,535	10,373	21,908
Scotch	10,323	6,123	16,446	6,723	3,480	10,203	3,600	2,643	6,243	7,633	5,335	12,968
Slovak	16,168	6,418	22,586	12,895	4,530	17,425	3,273	1,888	5,161	4,690	3,179	7,869
Spanish	4,070	869	4,939	2,578	407	2,985	1,492	462	1,954	3,610	895	4,505
Spanish-American	604	286	890	333	142	475	271	144	415	567	287	854
Syrian	2,383	1,285	3,668	1,183	657	1,840	1,200	628	1,828	1,898	925	2,823
Turkish	781	39	820	609	14	623	172	25	197	568	42	610
Welsh	1,108	591	1,699	656	279	935	452	312	764	1,066	594	1,660
West Indian (except Cuban)	591	433	1,024	324	220	544	267	213	480	534	453	987
Other peoples	1,444	93	1,537	1,134	31	1,165	310	62	372	549	97	646
Total	519,969	231,817	751,786	394,547	139,576	534,123	125,422	92,241	217,663	241,877	168,442	410,319

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TABLE XII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1908, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1909.				6 months ended June 30, 1909.				6 months ended Dec. 31, 1908.				Year ended Dec. 31, 1908.			
	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.
African (black)	743	284	77	1,104	235	132	45	412	508	152	32	692	665	243	32	940
Armenian	490	51	20	561	184	17	14	215	306	34	6	346	404	37	6	447
Bohemian and Moravian	449	250	47	746	241	154	36	431	208	96	11	315	593	271	11	875
Bulg'n, Serv'n, Monteneg'n	2,235	77	110	2,422	580	35	109	724	1,655	42	1	1,698	4,528	110	1	4,639
Chinese	3,325	72	.....	3,397	909	40	.....	949	2,416	32	.....	2,448	3,674	91	.....	3,765
Croatian and Slovenian	7,861	1,120	33	9,014	2,408	399	15	2,822	5,453	721	18	6,192	19,519	1,801	18	21,338
Cuban	852	391	.....	1,243	400	168	.....	568	452	223	.....	675	1,038	537	.....	1,575
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herz'n	477	38	.....	515	77	8	.....	85	400	30	.....	430	772	60	.....	832
Dutch and Flemish	527	200	176	903	223	96	116	435	304	104	60	468	744	227	60	1,031
East Indian	39	2	7	48	12	2	7	21	27	.....	.....	27	108	1	.....	109
English	2,326	1,474	1,261	5,061	976	620	960	2,556	1,350	854	301	2,505	3,114	1,866	301	5,281
Finnish	787	270	370	1,427	277	115	237	629	510	155	133	798	1,876	503	133	2,512
French	1,543	1,094	225	2,862	757	578	148	1,483	786	516	77	1,379	1,834	1,178	77	3,089
German	6,299	3,817	3,425	13,541	2,634	1,876	2,011	6,521	3,665	1,941	1,414	7,020	9,477	4,482	1,414	15,373
Greek	5,744	179	352	6,275	1,916	78	273	2,267	3,828	101	79	4,008	7,600	213	79	7,892
Hebrew	4,122	1,737	246	6,105	1,731	727	121	2,579	2,391	1,010	125	3,526	5,959	2,060	125	8,144
Irish	732	846	481	2,059	308	396	340	1,044	424	450	141	1,015	1,072	983	141	2,196
Italian (north)	14,083	2,039	536	16,658	4,181	755	473	5,409	9,902	1,284	63	11,249	18,043	2,426	63	20,532
Italian (south)	59,035	8,648	2,098	69,781	9,732	1,827	1,824	13,383	49,303	6,821	274	56,398	107,027	15,118	274	122,419
Japanese	3,196	698	9	3,903	1,313	335	8	1,656	1,883	363	1	2,247	2,931	677	1	3,609
Korean	95	19	.....	114	22	1	.....	23	73	18	.....	91	123	23	.....	146
Lithuanian	1,547	443	.....	1,990	767	228	.....	995	780	215	.....	995	2,424	545	.....	2,969
Magyar	8,162	2,947	398	11,507	3,571	1,452	271	5,294	4,591	1,495	127	6,213	17,615	3,905	127	21,647
Mexican	108	50	.....	158	49	13	.....	62	59	37	.....	96	111	66	.....	177
Pacific Islander	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	5	4	.....	9
Polish	14,514	4,405	371	19,290	5,381	1,703	220	7,304	9,133	2,702	151	11,986	31,248	7,321	151	38,720
Portuguese	563	252	1	816	225	122	1	348	338	130	.....	468	584	255	.....	839
Roumanian	1,106	141	105	1,352	491	67	75	633	615	74	30	719	2,923	220	30	3,173
Russian	3,380	732	1,013	5,125	1,264	246	749	2,259	2,116	486	264	2,866	6,031	1,125	264	7,420
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,379	277	16	1,672	731	177	2	910	648	100	14	762	2,172	352	14	2,538
Scandinavian	1,905	1,201	4,151	7,257	581	513	2,670	3,764	1,324	688	1,481	3,493	3,126	1,605	1,481	6,212
Scotch	515	388	715	1,618	217	201	446	864	298	187	269	754	896	441	269	1,606
Slovak	6,749	2,112	33	8,894	3,073	1,005	30	4,108	3,676	1,107	3	4,786	14,398	3,270	3	17,671
Spanish	1,538	256	40	1,834	755	130	37	922	783	126	3	912	1,764	336	3	2,103
Spanish-American	220	85	.....	305	132	41	.....	173	88	44	.....	132	209	85	.....	294
Syrian	907	234	63	1,204	295	58	47	400	612	176	16	804	1,257	320	16	1,593
Turkish	673	25	27	725	293	12	22	327	380	13	5	398	1,057	36	5	1,098
Welsh	65	37	69	171	22	12	39	73	43	25	30	98	98	54	30	182
West Indian (except Cuban)	199	176	19	394	55	57	12	124	144	119	7	270	270	199	7	476
Other peoples	515	18	1,341	1,874	148	7	944	1,099	367	11	397	775	738	17	397	1,152
Not specified	.....	.....	11,873	11,873	.....	.....	7,070	7,070	.....	.....	4,803	4,803	.....	.....	4,803	4,803
Total	159,009	37,085	29,708	225,802	47,168	14,403	19,372	80,943	111,841	22,682	10,336	144,859	278,027	53,063	10,336	341,426

[a] Left United States via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE XIII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF NONIMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Illiteracy, 14 years and over.			
	Male.	Female.	Total admitted.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read, but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	1,069	505	1,574	86	1,372	116	6	4	149	55
Armenian	230	8	238	4	220	14	.....	.....	65	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	459	295	754	42	625	87	.....	1	5	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,370	39	1,409	7	1,331	71	.....	.....	605	15
Chinese	5,071	102	5,173	218	4,150	805	.....	.....	270	38
Croatian and Slovenian	4,081	360	4,441	49	4,142	250	6	.....	1,088	86
Cuban	2,177	786	2,963	333	2,295	335	.....	1	24	24
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	308	9	317	13	283	21	1	.....	97	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1,658	474	2,132	115	1,762	255	.....	.....	22	7
East Indian	108	5	113	3	103	7	.....	.....	24	.....
English	13,047	6,516	19,563	1,319	14,191	4,053	2	3	29	27
Finnish	2,053	661	2,714	41	2,588	85	1	2	19	2
French	3,206	1,943	5,149	258	3,981	910	.....	1	39	16
German	9,393	5,390	14,783	861	12,000	1,922	3	6	200	121
Greek	2,106	85	2,191	42	2,047	102	2	.....	282	22
Hebrew	2,065	1,123	3,188	332	2,529	327	1	3	202	208
Irish	3,812	5,549	9,361	126	8,249	986	5	7	43	45
Italian (north)	8,767	1,199	9,966	284	9,055	627	.....	1	972	92
Italian (south)	43,750	3,859	47,609	1,035	43,256	3,318	17	2	19,851	1,750
Japanese	1,067	101	1,168	30	1,054	84	.....	.....	24	25
Korean	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	823	229	1,052	31	984	37	21	4	238	114
Magyar	4,737	1,127	5,864	169	5,319	376	.....	1	488	134
Mexican	1,925	997	2,922	406	2,129	387	27	16	612	423
Pacific Islander	14	7	21	4	16	1	.....	.....	7	6
Polish	6,846	1,965	8,811	346	8,009	456	76	48	1,927	552
Portuguese	711	300	1,011	42	833	136	.....	2	409	158
Roumanian	1,027	86	1,113	27	1,014	72	.....	.....	303	25
Russian	645	110	755	48	652	55	2	1	200	25
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,255	431	2,686	131	2,414	141	6	2	1,019	222
Scandinavian	8,352	4,768	13,120	201	11,968	951	6	5	4	2
Scotch	3,708	1,924	5,632	311	4,244	1,077	.....	.....	4	7
Slovak	5,232	996	6,228	145	5,780	303	15	5	877	177
Spanish	3,287	838	4,125	273	3,256	596	1	3	125	26
Spanish-American	1,048	456	1,504	170	1,115	219	.....	.....	37	11
Syrian	624	186	810	80	654	76	.....	1	154	95
Turkish	97	8	105	4	92	9	.....	.....	21	2
Welsh	361	162	523	16	429	78	.....	.....	2	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	582	402	984	116	711	157	.....	.....	8	4
Other peoples	359	12	371	3	358	10	.....	.....	173	.....
Total	148,436	44,013	192,449	7,721	165,216	19,512	198	119	30,618	4,519

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ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			Have been in the United States before.	By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.		Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.								
362	848	$47,690	1,222	1,267	223	84	894	177	503
50	164	11,112	147	231	5	2	142	25	71
206	404	52,188	711	609	129	16	533	160	61
187	1,165	47,746	1,213	1,369	34	6	497	749	163
1,839	2,579	244,995	1,998	4,438	430	305	490	374	4,309
461	3,696	113,992	4,355	4,194	238	9	2,197	1,819	425
1,197	583	123,105	2,410	2,221	655	87	1,392	174	1,397
69	225	11,878	311	308	7	2	165	74	78
1,073	591	169,923	1,629	1,739	353	40	998	411	723
74	13	9,679	58	92	6	15	16	4	93
12,592	2,944	1,563,616	13,425	14,752	3,387	1,424	7,232	1,841	10,490
623	1,726	123,222	2,588	2,309	333	72	1,205	1,208	301
3,325	704	635,060	3,516	4,046	654	449	1,842	434	2,873
6,922	4,495	1,175,112	12,347	11,792	2,420	571	8,510	2,247	4,026
547	1,463	131,836	2,017	2,094	94	3	1,297	635	259
820	1,406	197,647	2,531	2,058	1,099	31	2,479	317	392
3,344	4,950	464,137	8,537	7,972	1,129	260	6,668	687	2,006
3,277	5,553	553,769	8,020	8,923	823	220	5,418	1,780	2,768
7,141	36,812	1,388,188	42,729	41,962	5,422	225	37,671	3,699	6,239
963	107	154,599	843	962	124	82	205	226	737
3	3	666	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	5
208	674	45,621	1,009	832	218	2	867	168	17
549	4,742	156,914	5,730	5,129	709	26	4,121	1,510	233
411	1,334	60,697	2,398	1,825	882	215	1,110	163	1,649
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	.....	1	20
919	6,830	245,582	8,345	7,285	1,489	37	7,023	1,375	413
153	623	34,200	929	772	201	38	619	280	112
61	960	21,235	1,021	1,018	95	.....	652	416	45
201	468	37,882	553	655	81	19	294	194	267
137	2,274	44,828	2,136	2,337	339	10	1,806	721	159
3,638	7,612	637,537	11,956	11,513	1,017	590	7,194	3,325	2,601
3,339	1,157	466,966	3,974	4,538	868	226	2,394	726	2,512
344	5,510	145,422	6,007	5,592	624	12	4,485	1,642	101
2,268	940	329,318	2,124	3,433	512	180	1,195	517	2,413
991	56	227,412	664	1,051	361	92	304	100	1,100
337	286	130,716	505	628	177	5	429	85	296
38	44	9,003	87	99	6	.....	40	24	41
278	151	46,015	395	444	58	21	226	56	241
652	109	98,385	606	707	244	33	354	96	534
80	265	16,635	283	361	3	7	192	123	56
59,679	104,466	9,974,528	159,331	161,564	25,449	5,436	113,156	28,564	50,729

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TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside United States.
	Male.	Female.	Total departed.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	
African (black)	806	389	1,195	70	1,022	103	317	83	22	14	5	754
Armenian	177	24	201	12	163	26	45	30	2	5	.....	119
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	319	242	561	28	468	65	213	96	18	12	5	217
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,170	36	1,206	8	1,118	80	433	33	2	.....	.....	738
Chinese	6,008	160	6,168	241	4,476	1,451	628	623	561	460	732	3,164
Croatian and Slovenian	2,485	311	2,796	128	2,461	207	902	147	5	9	7	1,726
Cuban	3,454	1,299	4,753	506	3,676	571	1,336	150	42	17	21	3,187
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	211	22	233	4	212	17	107	17	1	.....	.....	108
Dutch and Flemish	1,483	436	1,919	107	1,568	244	651	162	22	25	11	1,048
East Indian	46	9	55	1	47	7	4	2	1	1	.....	47
English	14,715	8,427	23,142	1,492	17,259	4,391	4,786	1,135	254	222	223	16,522
Finnish	2,088	1,013	3,101	142	2,790	169	1,627	901	85	38	11	439
French	2,922	1,633	4,555	242	3,527	786	561	215	49	37	46	3,647
German	7,859	4,391	12,250	545	9,919	1,786	3,438	1,136	221	231	217	7,007
Greek	2,756	97	2,853	45	2,597	211	758	186	18	3	1	1,887
Hebrew	2,853	1,076	3,929	292	3,154	483	1,249	237	27	14	19	2,383
Irish	3,831	5,901	9,732	225	8,573	934	3,635	2,675	664	336	314	2,108
Italian (North)	7,135	980	8,115	339	7,148	628	2,700	774	95	49	37	4,460
Italian (South)	28,295	2,991	31,286	1,503	27,019	2,764	12,379	2,289	225	124	48	16,221
Japanese	2,993	597	3,590	124	3,111	355	1,117	913	360	153	100	947
Korean	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lithuanian	932	217	1,149	81	962	106	244	63	6	.....	.....	836
Magyar	4,462	1,472	5,934	311	5,070	553	2,293	431	55	16	9	3,130
Mexican	645	202	847	88	673	86	20	3	2	1	1	820
Pacific Islander	19	10	29	4	20	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Polish	6,880	1,490	8,370	361	7,279	730	2,044	538	67	48	18	5,655
Portuguese	1,656	636	2,292	133	1,858	301	998	581	173	69	49	422
Roumanian	655	95	750	13	661	76	271	31	3	1	1	443
Russian	2,018	400	2,418	99	2,101	218	439	104	26	11	2	1,836
Ruthenian (Russniak)	420	61	481	8	443	30	129	17	6	3	1	325
Scandinavian	8,148	5,899	14,047	405	12,484	1,158	6,642	3,597	427	353	257	2,771
Scotch	3,436	2,061	5,497	366	4,111	1,020	1,486	372	69	70	75	3,425
Slovak	1,824	566	2,390	100	2,067	223	804	228	32	17	4	1,305
Spanish	3,223	684	3,907	220	3,150	537	667	137	74	9	8	3,012
Spanish-American	993	443	1,436	147	1,054	235	69	10	1	.....	.....	1,356
Syrian	682	160	842	51	704	87	174	131	20	9	.....	508
Turkish	391	34	425	26	380	19	93	14	3	1	.....	314
Welsh	369	146	515	16	416	83	147	30	7	6	3	322
West Indian (other than Cuban)	794	518	1,312	141	1,001	170	166	63	14	3	2	1,064
Other peoples	272	12	284	8	252	24	134	9	4	1	.....	136
Total	129,450	45,140	174,590	8,632	145,019	20,939	53,730	18,163	3,663	2,368	2,227	94,439

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																			
	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary	128				2	6														136
Belgium		88																1		89
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro			1																	1
Denmark				47	4								1							52
France, including Corsica		1			565	2								1				2		571
German Empire		3			1	835		1	1										1	842
Greece						1	3													4
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia					1			307												308
Netherlands					1	1			141											143
Norway										507								1		508
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands											7									7
Roumania	2											8								10
Russian Empire						2							90					1		93
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands					1									139				2		142
Sweden															59					59
Switzerland					1	4										51				56
Turkey in Europe																	1			1
United Kingdom	2				1	4		8	3	1								3,873		3,892
Other Europe																			1	1
Total Europe	132	92	1	47	577	855	3	316	145	508	7	8	91	140	59	51	1	3,880	2	6,915
China					5	11		2		1					7			103		129
Japan	3				3	3			1				3	1				46		60
India					1	1												49		51
Turkey in Asia		2			1															3
Other Asia					5				1									13		19
Total Asia	3	2			15	15		2	2	1			3	1	7			211		262

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																		
	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	14
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	186
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	52
British North America	483	106	57	15	283	69	96	6,680	46	25	1	4	185	3	45	17	54	1,172	.....	9,341
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	25
Other Central America	7	14	.....	1	160	123	1	62	1	2	.....	.....	.....	20	6	2	.....	151	.....	550
Mexico	2	11	.....	6	103	50	.....	58	1	2	.....	.....	2	294	2	4	1	120	.....	656
South America	1	15	.....	.....	188	145	.....	49	13	1	1	.....	.....	13	1	1	.....	221	.....	649
West Indies	4	11	.....	6	235	109	5	100	25	11	.....	.....	3	352	2	4	1	480	.....	1,348
United States	3	2	1	1	10	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	78
Grand total	635	253	59	78	1,582	1,383	105	7,272	244	553	9	12	291	826	124	81	57	6,510	2	20,076
Male	554	190	59	62	1,141	1,054	98	6,925	204	530	9	8	229	609	107	69	57	4,841	2	16,748
Female	81	63	.....	16	441	329	7	347	40	23	.....	4	62	217	17	12	.....	1,669	.....	3,328

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																		
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,476	.....	4	15	8	9	.....	.....	1,650	1,172	478
Belgium	5	2	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	130	.....	13	10	1	13	.....	.....	266	196	70
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	48	46	2
Denmark	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	120	85	35
France, including Corsica	3	10	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	41	468	3	68	242	96	168	.....	22	1,693	1,146	547

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German Empire	6	13	....	.....	1	20	.....	2	3	416	8	101	184	98	61	.....	.....	1,735	1,269	466
Greece	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	105	19
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1	5	....	.....	....	6	.....	4	.....	5,504	.....	33	120	15	79	.....	.....	6,069	5,377	692
Netherlands	.....	1	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	5	10	2	15	.....	.....	304	235	69
Norway	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	657	601	56
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	20	15	5
Roumania	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	78	48	30
Russian Empire	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1,121	638	483
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	39	.....	36	418	19	552	.....	.....	1,207	884	323
Sweden	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	3	5	1	17	.....	.....	260	215	45
Switzerland	1	2	....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	9	15	11	.....	.....	.....	154	126	28
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	223	2
United Kingdom	70	100	9	.....	8	187	13	202	15	3,603	65	81	369	105	395	.....	3	8,930	6,377	2,553
Other Europe	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Total Europe	90	133	11	.....	9	243	13	210	62	13,666	76	356	1,401	360	1,340	.....	25	24,667	18,764	5,903
China	913	1	....	.....	....	914	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	106	988	56	337	.....	.....	2,541	2,438	103
Japan	.....	220	....	.....	....	220	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	4	1	8	.....	.....	319	286	33
India	1	.....	49	.....	....	50	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	137	100	37
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	1	5	....	6	.....	.....	.....	259	.....	2	10	1	7	.....	.....	288	242	46
Other Asia	.....	.....	....	1	41	42	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	67	48	19
Total Asia	914	221	50	6	41	1,232	.....	.....	.....	328	.....	108	1,006	62	354	.....	.....	3,352	3,114	238
Africa	2	.....	....	.....	....	2	53	1	.....	52	.....	.....	3	6	2	.....	.....	133	94	39
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	564	3	37	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	797	510	287
Pacific islands, not specified	1	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	54	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	111	85	26
British North America	1	15	....	131	2	149	22	15	2	4,227	.....	7	13	26	91	.....	2	13,895	11,904	1,991
British Honduras	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	59	32
Other Central America	83	1	....	12	....	96	1	1	.....	77	2	750	34	6	47	.....	.....	1,564	1,178	386
Mexico	60	4	3	20	....	87	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	2	917	31	14	.....	1	1,757	1,324	433
South America	9	10	....	2	....	21	.....	2	1	142	.....	13	77	436	113	.....	.....	1,454	1,075	379
West Indies	287	3	2	46	....	338	5	1	4	633	2	23	35	56	3,259	.....	.....	5,704	4,198	1,506
United States	2	6	1	.....	....	9	.....	3	.....	72	.....	15	11	9	38	138,680	.....	138,915	106,125	32,790
Other countries	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	6	3
Grand total	1,449	393	67	217	52	2,178	94	797	126	19,292	140	1,276	3,505	993	5,260	138,680	32	192,449	.....	.....
Male	1,364	361	52	171	41	1,989	71	521	95	14,349	90	985	2,921	785	3,931	105,924	27	.....	148,436	.....
Female	85	32	15	46	11	189	23	276	31	4,943	50	291	584	208	1,329	32,756	5	.....	.....	44,013

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TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																			
	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary	9,587	.....	18	.....	5	10	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	9,650
Belgium	.....	243	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	253
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	5	.....	364	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	386
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	255	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258
France, including Corsica	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,629	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	14	.....	2,653
German Empire	16	.....	.....	1	11	3,635	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	8	.....	11	.....	3,692
Greece	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,433	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1,453
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	33	.....	.....	1	18	2	1	14,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	9	1	14,684
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	469
Norway	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	529
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	124	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	131
Russian Empire	8	2	.....	2	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,812	.....	1	.....	4	20	.....	6,862
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	687	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	702
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	409
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	.....	4	.....	280
Turkey in Europe	44	.....	30	.....	2	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	1	.....	429
United Kingdom	5	.....	.....	.....	16	10	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	10,539	1	10,585
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Total Europe	9,707	245	413	265	2,728	3,672	1,450	14,638	464	524	237	136	6,832	693	406	282	355	10,608	7	53,662
China	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	34	.....	55
Japan	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	9	.....	21
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	18
Turkey in Asia	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	20
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total Asia	2	.....	6	2	11	10	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	5	1	1	65	.....	116
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	26
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

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British North America	443	23	28	3	201	67	29	2,091	24	8	.....	4	229	9	20	20	17	1,128	.....	4,344
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	14
Other Central America	3	.....	.....	.....	35	11	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	24	.....	95
Mexico	.....	2	.....	.....	66	41	.....	31	3	.....	.....	.....	2	27	2	11	.....	64	.....	249
South America	1	.....	1	.....	36	21	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	32	.....	113
West Indies	2	5	1	.....	86	26	.....	24	7	5	.....	.....	1	95	.....	1	.....	100	.....	353
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Grand total	10,159	275	447	272	3,180	3,854	1,484	16,804	504	538	240	140	7,068	835	434	325	373	12,059	7	58,998
Male	8,299	213	438	168	2,122	2,683	1,428	15,033	384	393	216	104	5,857	684	275	228	361	7,802	6	46,694
Female	1,860	62	9	104	1,058	1,171	56	1,771	120	145	24	36	1,211	151	159	97	12	4,257	1	12,304

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TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																			
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary	.....	1	...	.....	...	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....	6	6	16	12	1,163	.....	10,861	8,821	2,040
Belgium	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	3	6	85	.....	359	267	92
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	...	7	...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	421	414	7
Denmark	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	104	.....	372	228	144
France, including Corsica	.....	1	...	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	84	25	76	74	226	7	3,149	2,031	1,118
German Empire	1	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	1	1	6	3	95	65	134	59	490	.....	4,549	3,124	1,425
Greece	.....	.....	...	4	...	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	3	6	97	.....	1,578	1,514	64
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	39	42	87	85	3,024	.....	17,967	15,928	2,039
Netherlands	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	7	64	.....	553	428	125
Norway	2	.....	...	.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	348	.....	885	653	232
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	12	15	69	.....	339	303	36
Roumania	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	.....	166	125	41
Russian Empire	.....	.....	...	1	...	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	14	5	717	.....	7,614	6,263	1,351
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	119	38	393	51	.....	1,349	1,108	241
Sweden	2	.....	1	.....	...	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	20	319	.....	759	472	287
Switzerland	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	10	.....	68	.....	363	256	107
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	50	.....	487	470	17
United Kingdom	18	11	3	.....	8	40	15	28	4	27	51	50	66	35	228	2,348	.....	13,477	8,697	4,780
Other Europe	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	12	9	3
Total Europe	23	13	4	12	9	61	29	32	5	47	54	362	353	443	920	9,285	7	65,260	51,111	14,149
China	1,495	.....	...	.....	...	1,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	586	1	299	2	.....	2,444	2,356	88
Japan	.....	924	...	.....	...	924	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	8	6	.....	963	810	153
India	.....	.....	53	.....	...	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	78	59	19
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	...	291	...	291	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	10	12	22	34	.....	397	334	63
Other Asia	.....	.....	...	.....	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	43	4
Total Asia	1,495	924	53	291	45	2,808	4	.....	.....	5	.....	8	596	14	330	48	.....	3,929	3,602	327
Africa	.....	.....	...	1	...	1	116	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	6	.....	140	101	39
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	548	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	4	.....	586	400	186
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	162	42

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British North America	1	7	11	34	1	54	16	13	1	6,633	.....	16	24	85	335	283	.....	11,804	9,013	2,791
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	108	68	40
Other Central America	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	1,268	16	6	26	13	.....	1,430	1,080	350
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	8	6	1,536	31	49	15	.....	1,905	1,516	389
South America	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	19	998	84	22	.....	1,243	939	304
West Indies	13	1	.....	19	.....	33	1	4	2	2	2	22	13	44	7,232	113	.....	7,821	5,699	2,122
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,151	.....	80,151	55,753	24,398
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	6	3
Grand total	1,532	945	69	366	55	2,967	168	605	199	6,689	155	1,689	2,558	1,626	8,984	89,940	12	174,590	.....	.....
Male	1,452	795	47	296	45	2,635	121	411	160	4,715	94	1,271	2,153	1,218	6,631	63,336	11	.....	129,450	.....
Female	80	150	22	70	10	332	47	194	39	1,974	61	418	405	408	2,353	26,604	1	.....	.....	45,140

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TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1899–1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
African (black)	412	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307
Armenian	674	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,209	3,108
Bohemian and Moravian	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214
Chinese	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	770	1,263	1,841
Croatian and Slovenian	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,007	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181
Cuban	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	367	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888
Dutch and Flemish	1,860	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114
East Indian	15	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337
English	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021
Finnish	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687
French	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423
German	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936	73,038	58,534
Greek	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262
Hebrew	37,415	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551
Irish	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185
Italian (north)	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150
Italian (south)	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248
Japanese	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275
Korean	22	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39	26	11
Lithuanian	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254
Magyar	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704
Mexican	163	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591
Pacific Islander	172	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3	2	7
Polish	28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565
Portuguese	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606
Roumanian	96	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041
Russian	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808
Scandinavian	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996
Scotch	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446
Slovak	15,838	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586
Spanish	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939
Spanish-American	110	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	890
Syrian	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668
Turkish	28	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820
Welsh	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699
West Indian (except Cuban)	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024
Other peoples	193	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537
Total	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786

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TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820–1909.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820	8,385	1864	191,114
1821	9,127	1865	180,339
1822	6,911	1866	332,577
1823	6,354	1867	303,104
1824	7,912	1868	282,189
1825	10,199	1869	352,768
1826	10,837	1870	387,203
1827	18,875	1871	321,350
1828	27,382	1872	404,806
1829	22,520	1873	459,803
1830	23,322	1874	313,339
1831	22,633	1875	227,498
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	1876	169,986
Year ended Dec. 31—		1877	141,857
1833	58,640	1878	138,469
1834	65,365	1879	177,826
1835	45,374	1880	457,257
1836	76,242	1881	669,431
1837	79,340	1882	788,992
1838	38,914	1883	603,322
1839	68,069	1884	518,592
1840	84,066	1885	395,346
1841	80,289	1886	334,203
1842	104,565	1887	490,109
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1888	546,889
Year ended Sept. 30—		1889	444,427
1844	78,615	1890	455,302
1845	114,371	1891	560,319
1846	154,416	1892	579,663
1847	234,968	1893	439,730
1848	226,527	1894	285,631
1849	297,024	1895	258,536
1850	310,004	1896	343,267
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1897	230,832
Year ended Dec. 31—		1898	229,299
1851	379,466	1899	311,715
1852	371,603	1900	448,572
1853	368,645	1901	487,918
1854	427,833	1902	648,743
1855	200,877	1903	857,046
1856	195,857	1904	812,870
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1905	1,026,499
Year ended June 30—		1906	1,100,735
1858	191,942	1907	1,285,349
1859	129,571	1908	782,870
1860	133,143	1909	751,786
1861	142,877		
1862	72,183	Grand total	26,852,723
1863	132,925		

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TABLE XVII.—ALIENS DEBARRED FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES,

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane; have been insane within five years, or have had two attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious.)	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.			
African (black)	1					1	1	9		5			33
Armenian		2					1	64	3	4			11
Bohemian and Moravian		1			2		1	8					40
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.					1		1	44	1	2			91
Chinese								130		1			2
Croatian and Slovenian			2		2		1	73	1	1			72
Cuban		1						2					22
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.		1	1					2					6
Dutch and Flemish		2	1				1	6	1				18
East Indian								94		2			146
English		1	12	5	24		14	26	1	9	2		407
Finnish		1			3			23		2			14
French	2	1	2		10	2	9	16			1		159
German	2	5	8	4	14		3	137		15			298
Greek							3	90	5	5			247
Hebrew	2	9	18	3	8	1	8	157	39	24			225
Irish	2	1	13	2	34		5	15	1	7	1	1	184
Italian (north)		1	5		1			36		3	4		44
Italian (south)	1	11	19	4	11	2	4	260	15	19	31		535
Japanese					1			129					29
Korean													
Lithuanian			1	1	1			76	2	1			59
Magyar	1		4				1	48	1	5			67
Mexican	7		10	2	6	2	9	84		19	8		643
Pacific Islander								1					
Polish		1	10	1	1		1	187	2	1			340
Portuguese		1			1		1	2	3				24
Roumanian							1	36		2			59
Russian		1						58		4			99
Ruthenian (Russniak)			2		1		2	28		1			147
Scandinavian			2		10		1	17		2			61
Scotch			1	1	6		5	9	2	3			123
Slovak		1	9		1			40		2			70
Spanish				1				10		2			19
Spanish-American				1				4					7
Syrian				1	2		1	145	3	2	3		59
Turkish								6		1			3
Welsh		1	1					1					14
West Indian(except Cuban)								1					4
Other peoples					1			10			6		20
Total	18	42	121	26	141	8	74	2,084	80	144	56	1	4,401

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.	(Accompanying aliens (under section 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Under provisions Chinese exclusion act.	Total debarred.
3	92	1	2	.....	2	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	154
4	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
.....	11	2	.....	.....	2	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	69
14	110	1	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	413	546
6	10	2	.....	.....	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1	4	3	.....	.....	3	2	....	3	1	.....	.....	46
54	17	.....	.....	.....	2	16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331
30	170	6	2	1	15	2	....	26	13	.....	.....	766
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
16	68	5	3	.....	7	.....	....	29	8	.....	.....	338
22	44	20	4	10	20	.....	....	20	11	.....	.....	637
7	166	15	64	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
42	13	39	.....	7	4	.....	....	11	4	.....	.....	614
35	44	7	1	2	15	.....	....	18	3	.....	.....	391
10	15	4	1	.....	2	.....	....	3	1	.....	.....	130
59	90	28	10	2	121	.....	....	10	8	.....	.....	1,240
5	19	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	4	3	80	.....	273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
3	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	152
5	7	8	1	.....	6	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	156
3	108	24	2	5	20	.....	....	168	111	.....	.....	1,231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
16	29	6	6	1	8	.....	....	4	4	.....	.....	618
2	.....	4	5	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
3	5	1	12	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
2	11	2	1	4	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
4	9	3	3	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
5	20	.....	1	.....	7	.....	....	3	2	.....	.....	131
9	70	1	1	.....	3	.....	....	12	7	.....	.....	253
3	1	4	1	.....	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
1	11	1	.....	2	1	.....	....	2	2	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	5	8	1	.....	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	23
1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
3	13	.....	5	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
370	1,172	206	138	34	273	24	....	323	181	81	413	10,411

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TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING, 1892–1909, BY CAUSES.

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.
1892	579,663	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	80	.....	1,002	.....	932
1893	439,730	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	81	.....	431	.....	518
1894	285,631	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	.....	802	.....	553
1895	258,536	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,714	.....	694
1896	343,267	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2,010	.....	776
1897	230,832	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1,277	.....	328
1898	229,299	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	258	.....	2,261	.....	417
1899	311,715	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	348	.....	2,599	.....	741
1900	448,572	1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	393	.....	2,974	.....	833
1901	487,918	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	309	.....	2,798	.....	327
1902	648,743	7	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	709	.....	3,944	.....	275
1903	857,046	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1,773	.....	5,812	.....	1,086
1904	812,870	16	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1,560	.....	4,798	.....	1,501
1905	1,026,499	38	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	2,198	.....	7,898	.....	1,164
1906	1,100,735	92	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	2,273	.....	7,069	.....	2,314
1907	1,285,349	29	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	3,822	.....	6,866	.....	1,434
1908	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932
1909	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	1,172

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.											Deported after entry.
	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	
1892	.....	.....	23	26	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637
1893	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577
1894	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417
1895	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238
1897	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263
1898	.....	.....	79	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199
1899	.....	.....	82	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263
1900	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356
1901	.....	.....	50	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363
1902	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465
1903	.....	.....	9	51	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547
1904	.....	.....	38	35	.....	1	9	3	.....	.....	7,994	779
1905	.....	.....	19	39	3	1	24	4	.....	394	11,879	845
1906	180	.....	.....	205	5	1	30	2	.....	122	12,432	676
1907	134	.....	.....	341	10	.....	18	1	60	160	13,064	995
1908	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902	2,069
1909	206	138	34	273	24	.....	323	181	81	413	10,411	2,124

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TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CAUSES.

Station.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.
Canadian border	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	22	1
Mexican border	1	.....	3	2	.....	34	10	182	3
Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Galveston, Tex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Francisco, Cal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....
Total	1	.....	3	3	.....	50	10	207	4

Station.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Total.
Canadian border	22	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	57
Mexican border	32	.....	2	.....	11	52	30	1	363
Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Galveston, Tex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
San Francisco, Cal	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	55	4	2	.....	13	56	31	1	440

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TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER OR PEOPLES

Race or people.	Deportation mandatory within three years.																								
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																								
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within five years or have had two attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Other causes.	Total members excluded classes at time of entry.			
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.																	
African (black)	1			2							2	1			1										7
Armenian																									
Bohemian and Moravian															1										1
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin						1					1	86						2	1			91			
Chinese																		1				1			
Croatian and Slovenian		1				1			1									1				4			
Cuban																									
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian																									
Dutch and Flemish											1				1	2		1	2			7			
East Indian																									
English			2	2							10	9			3	1		27	2			56			
Finnish				1														1				2			
French				1							5	12	1	2	5			30	7			63			
German	1	1	4	2	1						15	1			8			10	4			47			
Greek											2	4			3			1				10			
Hebrew	4	2	1	1							14				2		1	6	1			32			
Irish	1	3	1	1	1			1			7				3			3	1			22			
Italian (north)				1											5				1			7			
Italian (south)	2	2	3	3							2				29			3	1			45			
Japanese						1												3	1	188		193			
Korean																									
Lithuanian																									
Magyar		1									2				1			1	1			6			
Mexican				2					2		3	4			1			24	1			37			
Pacific Islander																									
Polish	2		1	1							5		1		3			2	3			18			
Portuguese																									
Roumanian																									
Russian			1															2			1	4			
Ruthenian (Russniak)																		1	1			2			
Scandinavian				2							2	1			2			2	2			11			
Scotch												1			1			4				6			
Slovak																		2	1			3			
Spanish																									
Spanish-American																		1				1			
Syrian						1					1											2			
Turkish				1		2						2										5			
Welsh			1																			1			
West Indian (except Cuban)																									
Other peoples												1										1			
Total	11	10	14	20	2	6		1	3		72	122	2	2	69	3	1	128	30	188	1	685			

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ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES AND CAUSES.

Deportation mandatory within three years—Continued.												Public charges within one year after entry, from subsequent causes.						
Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.																		
Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Pregnancy.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.	Entered without inspection.	Total mandatory within three years.	Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from subsequent causes.	Total returned.
	Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.															
7								7		4	18							18
1						2	1	4		1	5							5
17	1				1	1	1	21	1	2	25			1	1		2	27
5	4	2				1		12		3	106		1				1	107
										16	17							17
13	4					4		21			25				1		1	26
1							1	2			2							2
2	1					1		4		1	5							5
5	1				1	1		8	3		18							18
										1	1							1
31	2		3	1	8	23	4	72	9	31	168		1		3	1	5	173
21	2							23		2	27							27
13	1		1		1	1	1	18	56		137							137
83	5		3	1	12	10	1	115	10	14	186			4	3	4	11	190
18	9	2		1		7		37		2	49					1	1	57
118	12	1	1	2	6	19	2	161	23	2	218		6		3	2	11	229
56	1			2	1	7	1	68	2	3	95							95
21	2					1		24		1	32							32
69	10	1	1	2	5	10		98	7	8	158		1		2	6	9	167
1								1	8	89	291							291
11				2		1		14			14				1		1	15
22	6				1	6		35	1		42							42
4					3			7		48	92							92
58	7		2	3	3	12	2	87	3	2	110		1		1	1	3	113
5								5			5							5
	1				3	3	2	9			9							9
9					2	2		13	1	4	22					1	1	23
9	1				1	3	1	15			17		1				1	18
49	6		1			3	1	60	4	7	82							82
8				1	2	3		14	3	8	31		1	8			9	40
10	1		2		1	1		15			18							18
2			1					3	1	4	8		2				2	10
1					2			3		1	5							5
4			1		2			7		3	12							12
1						3		4			9							9
						1		1			2							2
										1	1							1
						2		2	1		4							4
675	77	6	16	15	55	128	18	990	133	258	2,066		14	13	15	16	58	2,124

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TABLE XIX.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CAUSES.

Action taken.	Imbecile.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptic.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision (sec. 1).	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.																	
Pending at close of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	38
Appealed	2	3	1	6	30	1,237	350	39	26	19	59	19	1	27	8	12	1,839
Total	2	3	1	6	30	1,266	354	39	28	19	60	19	1	28	9	12	1,877
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	1	1	.....	3	20	356	161	14	5	6	17	1	1	.....	.....	2	588
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	1	1	.....	8	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	151
Debarred during current year	1	1	1	3	5	641	144	23	21	2	35	14	....	23	7	7	928
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	38	1	.....	3	4	.....	....	2	1	1	100
Pending at close of current year	.....	1	.....	.....	4	84	10	.....	2	.....	3	1	....	3	1	1	110
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																	
Appealed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	....	.....	.....	1	35
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	15
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Debarred during current year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	1	11
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pending at close of current year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	6
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																	
Admitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
Refused	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201

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TABLE XIX A.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Key West, Fla.	Knights Key, Fla.	Mexican border.	Miami, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.																	
Pending at close of previous year	23	8	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	38
Appealed	1,147	172	50	24	259	12	3	5	1	113	.....	1	12	1	33	6	1,839
Total	1,170	180	52	24	262	12	3	5	1	113	.....	1	12	1	35	6	1,877
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	429	47	16	7	53	.....	2	.....	1	20	.....	.....	3	1	9	.....	588
Admitted on bond	99	18	2	7	10	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	151
Debarred	514	103	34	10	149	6	.....	2	.....	87	.....	1	7	.....	11	4	928
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision	51	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	100
Pending at close of current year	77	12	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	110
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																	
Total number	11	.....	.....	1	15	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	7	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Debarred	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pending at close of current year	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																	
Admitted	171	18	2	5	33	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	242
Refused	172	6	2	3	13	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201

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TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	2,292	New Bedford, Mass.	18
Boston, Mass. (Spain and France not included)	270	New Orleans, La.	406
Baltimore, Md.	97	Norfolk, Va.	113
Philadelphia, Pa.	661	Pascagoula, Miss.	73
San Francisco, Cal.	236	Pensacola, Fla.	218
San Juan, P. R.	4	Portland, Me.	14
Brunswick, Ga.	49	Portland, Oreg.	237
Port Inglis, Fla.	10	San Diego, Cal.	12
Fernandina, Fla.	16	Savannah, Ga.	87
Galveston, Tex.	320	Seattle, Wash.	220
Gloucester, Mass.	7	Tampa, Fla.	35
Gulfport, Miss.	236	Honolulu, Hawaii	45
Jacksonville, Fla.	11	Alaska	10
Los Angeles, Cal.	9	Total	5,839
Mobile, Ala.	133		

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	328	New Orleans, La.	18
Boston, Mass.	47	Norfolk, Va., and vicinity	4
Baltimore, Md.	52	Pensacola, Fla.	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	30	Portland, Me.	3
San Francisco, Cal.	8	Portland, Oreg.	1
Galveston, Tex.	21	Savannah, Ga.	6
Gulfport, Miss.	2	Seattle, Wash.	13
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	Honolulu, Hawaii	9
Mobile, Ala.	7		
Key West, Fla.	1	Total	557

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. The following statistics relate only to the departure from the seaports indicated in the table, and comprise only the data secured in the manner above indicated, but it is probable that the departures given embrace nearly the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries from our seaports.]

Line of vessels.	Port of destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Baltimore, Md.:															
Atlantic Fruit Co.	Port Antonio, Jamaica				3	2	5	5								5
North German Lloyd	Bremen	87	69	156	644	779	1,423	1,579	162	148	310	1,074	548	1,622	1,932	3,511
United Fruit Co.	Port Antonio, Jamaica				62	33	95	95								95
	Total, Baltimore, Md.	87	69	156	709	814	1,523	1,679	162	148	310	1,074	548	1,622	1,932	3,611
	From Boston, Mass.:															
Allan	Glasgow	34	29	63	280	474	754	817	49	49	98	207	221	428	526	1,343
Austro-American	Mediterranean ports	3	3	6	15	9	24	30	145	98	243	1,316	262	1,578	1,821	1,851
Boston and Cuba Co.	Habana, Cuba	1		1	15	6	21	22								22
Cunard	Liverpool	160	160	320	1,600	2,123	3,723	4,043	412	457	869	2,801	3,147	5,948	6,817	10,860
Leyland	Do	15	12	27	162	270	432	459								459
Sicula Americana	Mediterranean ports				67	8	75	75	5	6	11	32	32	64	75	150
United Fruit Co.	Port Limon, Costa Rica	13	5	18	216	106	322	340								340
Do.	Port Antonio, Jamaica	9	9	18	91	54	145	163								163
White Star	Liverpool	34	39	73	811	909	1,720	1,793	332	299	631	1,679	1,402	3,081	3,712	5,505
Do.	Mediterranean ports	99	103	202	926	1,485	2,411	2,613	861	609	1,470	4,261	5,492	9,753	11,223	13,836
Sailing vessels	Buenos Aires				5		5	5								5
	Total, Boston, Mass.	368	360	728	4,188	5,444	9,632	10,360	1,804	1,518	3,322	10,296	10,556	20,852	24,174	34,534
	From Brunswick, Ga.:															
Miscellaneous	West Indies				18	2	20	20				1		1	1	21

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Galveston, Tex.:															
Gulf Transport	Liverpool	4	2	6	5	11	16	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Leyland	Do	2	2	4	6	5	11	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
North German Lloyd	Bremen	30	25	55	136	187	323	378	26	19	45	277	66	343	388	766
Do	Habana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
United Steamship Co	Do	13	7	20	57	34	91	111	5	1	6	12	3	15	21	132
Wolvin	Colon	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Total, Galveston, Tex	49	36	85	207	237	444	529	31	20	51	289	69	358	409	938
	From Hawaii:															
Canadian and Australian Steamship Co.	Australian ports	7	21	28	73	45	118	146	2	2	4	37	6	43	47	193
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	5	2	7	23	20	43	50	38	46	84	773	39	812	896	946
Do	Kolbe	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	13	22	35	190	24	214	249	251
Do	West Indies	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Do	Nagasaki	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Do	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4
Do	Yokohama	17	9	26	125	70	195	221	167	145	312	624	258	882	1,194	1,415
Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co.	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	13	.....	2	2	6	1	7	9	22
Do	Kobe	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7	40	38	78	116	39	155	233	240
Do	Nagasaki	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do	Yokohama	4	.....	4	36	29	65	69	289	246	535	780	348	1,128	1,663	1,732
	Total, Hawaii	33	32	65	277	179	456	521	549	501	1,050	2,528	715	3,243	4,293	4,814
	From Key West, Fla.:															
P. and O. Steamship Co	Habana	499	435	934	9,764	4,356	14,120	15,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,054
Do	Nassau	31	33	64	605	535	1,140	1,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,204
Tampa and Habana Steamship Co.	Habana	55	48	103	667	241	908	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011

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Sailing vessels	Bemini, British West Indies.				24	1	25	25								25
Do	Bonacca, Honduras		2	2	11	4	15	17								17
Do	Georgetown, British West Indies.	3	2	5	3	4	7	12								12
Do	Grand Cayman, British West Indies.				20		20	20								20
Do	Habana				1		1	1								1
Do	Nassau	23	21	44	462	188	650	694								694
	Total, Key West, Fla	611	541	1,152	11,557	5,329	16,886	18,038								18,038
	From Mobile, Ala.:															
Camoyo, McConnell Co	Bocas del Toro				2		2	2								2
Hubbard, Zemurraya Co	La Ceiba, Honduras				21	8	29	29								29
J. B. Cepalu Co	Do				1		1	1								1
United Fruit Co	Bocas del Toro				6	3	9	9								9
	Total, Mobile, Ala				30	11	41	41								41
	From New Bedford, Mass.:															
Sailing vessels	Cape Verde Islands		6	6	35	6	41	47	1	8	9	188	9	197	206	253
	From New York, N. Y.:															
American	Southampton	268	112	380	3,578	1,524	5,102	5,482	954	409	1,363	9,918	4,260	14,178	15,541	21,023
Anchor	Glasgow	347	340	687	2,621	3,345	5,966	6,653	524	409	933	5,364	2,175	7,539	8,472	15,125
Atlantic transport	London	132	87	219	1,773	1,180	2,953	3,172								3,172
Bermuda-Atlantic	Bermuda	24	29	53	1,824	1,833	3,657	3,710								3,710
Booth	South America	97	35	132	95	50	145	277	30	13	43	31	21	52	95	372
Clyde	West Indian ports	16	12	28	270	104	374	402								402
Cunard	Mediterranean ports	120	89	209	2,456	1,269	3,725	3,934	1,008	930	1,938	8,540	4,903	13,443	15,381	19,315
Do	Queenstown and Liverpool	862	455	1,317	13,211	9,168	22,379	23,696	1,427	860	2,287	10,876	6,980	17,856	20,143	43,839
Fabre	Marseille	2	4	6	92	125	217	223	23	16	39	81	53	134	173	396
Do	Naples	6	7	13	84	107	191	204	556	453	1,009	5,178	2,092	7,270	8,279	8,483
French	Havre	582	411	993	5,356	3,602	8,958	9,951	1,627	1,097	2,724	14,320	10,285	24,605	27,329	37,280
Hamburg-American	Cherbourg, France	135	90	225	1,167	737	1,904	2,129	167	78	245	637	422	1,059	1,304	3,433
Do	Genoa	85	48	133	484	345	829	962	78	56	134	271	212	483	617	1,579
Do	Hamburg, Germany	1,196	799	1,995	10,886	8,178	19,064	21,059	1,567	1,004	2,571	5,417	4,115	9,532	12,103	33,162
Do	Naples	231	145	376	1,928	1,255	3,183	3,559	125	73	198	784	534	1,318	1,516	5,075
Do	Plymouth, England	90	64	154	793	473	1,266	1,420	4	3	7	414	309	723	730	2,150
Do	South America	130	74	204	1,042	689	1,731	1,935	14	8	22	124	72	196	218	2,153
Do	Spain	5	3	8	98	68	166	174				24	14	38	38	212
Do	West Indies	71	46	117	577	393	970	1,087	4	3	7	64	38	102	109	1,196
Holland-American	Rotterdam	400	464	864	3,652	4,385	8,037	8,901	832	951	1,783	5,826	2,613	8,439	10,222	19,123
Lamport & Holt	South America	117	63	180	427	175	602	782	192	106	298	386	159	545	843	1,625
La Veloce	Mediterranean ports	136	44	180	170	38	208	388	4,269	497	4,766	936	183	1,119	5,885	6,273
Do	South America								1		1	6		6	7	7
Munson	West Indies	35	41	76	377	224	601	677								677
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Mediterranean ports	76	62	138	590	324	914	1,052	768	417	1,185	11,862	1,184	13,046	14,231	15,283
North German Lloyd	Bremen	1,204	605	1,809	13,886	6,944	20,830	22,639	3,741	1,872	5,613	17,442	8,722	26,164	31,777	54,416
Do	Genoa and Naples	229	114	343	3,734	1,865	5,599	5,942	1,214	607	1,821	9,084	4,541	13,625	15,446	21,388

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	Total passengers departed.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From New York, N. Y.—Con.															
New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.	West Indies and South America.	69	64	133	1,385	759	2,144	2,277	2	2	*4	49	9	58	62	2,339
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.	Panama	328	320	648	3,943	1,518	5,461	6,109	34	45	79	315	197	512	591	6,700
Quebec Steamship Co	Quebec	9	6	15	122	198	320	335								335
Do	Bermuda	139	67	206	3,375	3,706	7,081	7,287	5	4	9	165	220	385	394	7,681
Do	West Indies	33	28	61	380	326	706	767	29	35	64	306	167	473	537	1,304
Red D	Do	51	51	102	735	293	1,028	1,130								1,130
Do	South America	20	16	36	234	95	329	365								365
Red Star	Antwerp	496	209	705	4,241	1,814	6,055	6,760	2,483	1,064	3,547	11,261	4,864	16,125	19,672	26,432
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	West Indies and South America.	28	7	35	384	150	534	569								569
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton	1		1	38	22	60	61								61
Do	West Indies and South America.	50	56	106	1,337	723	2,060	2,166				67	2	69	69	2,235
Russia-American	Libau	28	15	43	129	86	215	258	376	275	651	2,407	1,815	4,222	4,873	5,131
Scandinavian-American	Denmark	94	76	170	545	747	1,292	1,462	173	180	353	1,154	749	1,903	2,256	3,718
Do	Norway	119	88	207	434	632	1,066	1,273	486	491	977	2,974	1,835	4,809	5,786	7,059
Do	Sweden	6	7	13	8	24	32	45	336	281	617	1,219	1,350	2,569	3,186	3,231
Secula-American	Italy	23	13	36	68	48	116	152	1,112	797	1,909	8,376	1,412	9,788	11,697	11,849
Spanish	Mediterranean ports	18	18	36	233	109	342	378	82	36	118	2,250	171	2,421	2,539	2,917
Do	Mexico and West Indies	14	16	30	133	86	219	249	1		1	11		11	12	261
Trinidad	British West Indies	5	6	11	78	52	130	141								141
Ward	West Indies and Mexico	412	173	585	6,922	1,713	8,635	9,220	254	116	370	3,792	1,135	4,927	5,297	14,517
White Star	Liverpool	530	304	834	7,171	4,681	11,852	12,686	857	437	1,294	6,333	3,557	9,890	11,184	23,870
Do	Southampton	411	234	645	6,361	3,784	10,145	10,790	1,011	497	1,508	9,629	5,290	14,919	16,427	27,217
Do	Mediterranean ports	144	86	230	2,128	1,192	3,320	3,550	296	154	450	4,151	2,128	6,279	6,729	10,279
Wilson	Hull	2	1	3	6	20	26	29								29
	Total, New York, N. Y.	9,626	6,104	15,730	111,561	71,178	182,739	198,469	26,662	14,276	40,938	162,044	78,788	240,832	281,770	480,239

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	From New Orleans, La.:															
Austro-American	Mediterranean ports				9	1	10	10								10
Bluefield Steamship Co	Bluefields		3	3	99	31	130	133				5	1	6	6	139
Independent Steamship Co.	Celba, British Honduras		3	3	83	22	105	108								108
Leyland	Bremen	2		2	1	1	2	4								4
Do	Havre		1	1	5	8	13	14								14
Do	London and Liverpool	3	8	11	20	52	72	83								83
Do	Manchester				1		1	1								1
Do	Rotterdam	2	2	4	5	5	10	14								14
Morgan	Habana	40	29	69	790	360	1,150	1,219	1		1	99	5	104	105	1,324
Oteri Steamship Co	Celba				26	3	29	29								29
Texas Transport and Terminal Co.	France	3		3	16	17	33	36		1	1	65	6	71	72	108
Do	Italy	5	2	7	19	10	29	36	32	30	62	367	108	475	537	573
United Fruit Co	Central America and West Indies.	38	37	75	1,255	514	1,769	1,844								1,844
Miscellaneous	Canary Islands	1	4	5	2	2	4	9								9
Do	Central America and Cuba	3	1	4	18	13	31	35								35
Do	Spain		1	1	1		1	2				2		2	2	4
	Total, New Orleans, La.	97	91	188	2,350	1,039	3,389	3,577	33	31	64	538	120	658	722	4,299
	From Norfolk, Va.:															
Miscellaneous	London				2	3	5	5								5
	From Philadelphia, Pa.:															
Allan	Glasgow	3	5	8	67	47	114	122	8	8	16	26	28	54	70	192
American	Liverpool	96	92	188	940	1,732	2,672	2,860	278	278	556	1,768	1,219	2,987	3,543	6,403
Atlantic Fruit Co	West Indian ports	2	1	3	49	36	85	88								88
Red Star	Antwerp	12	11	23	234	465	699	722								722
The Italia	Genoa	2	6	8	100	41	141	149	477	395	872	7,428	760	8,188	9,060	9,209
United Fruit Co	West Indian ports	4	8	12	197	134	331	343								343
	Total, Philadelphia, Pa.	119	123	242	1,587	2,455	4,042	4,284	763	681	1,444	9,222	2,007	11,229	12,673	16,957
	From Porto Rico:															
Compagnie Generale Transatlantic Espanola.	Canary Islands	1	1	2	8	3	11	13				11		11	11	24
Do	France	7	10	17	17	12	29	46				16	2	18	18	64
Do	Italy				16	5	21	21				16	5	21	21	42
Do	Mexico	1		1	18	7	25	26				6	1	7	7	33
Do	South America	2		2	15	3	18	20				4		4	4	24
Do	Spain	40	34	74	227	108	335	409		1	1	77	24	101	102	511
Do	West Indies	6	17	23	120	40	160	183	2	2	4	67	15	82	86	269
Compagnie Generale Transatlantic Paquebit François.	France	5	2	7	13	8	21	28				4		4	4	32
Do	West Indies	19	27	46	162	90	252	298	65	60	125	394	176	570	695	993
Hamburg-American	Hamburg				5	3	8	8								8
Do	Jamaica				30	6	36	36				7	5	12	12	48
Do	West Indies	10	10	20	136	63	199	219	10	10	20	221	107	328	348	567
Do	South America	1	1	2	2	2	4	6								6

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Porto Rico—Continued.															
La Veloce	Genoa				1		1	1				1		1	1	2
Red D	South America	7		7	13	4	17	24				9	4	13	13	37
Do	West Indies				7		7	7	1	2	3	5	1	6	9	16
Vapores Cubanos Sabrinos de Herrera.	Do	24	38	62	473	219	692	754	70	74	144	817	338	1,155	1,299	2,053
Vapores Espanola	Spain	2	3	5	48	20	68	73	1	1	2	11		11	13	86
Do	West Indies				4		4	4				2		2	2	6
Sailing vessels	Do				2	1	3	3								3
	Total, Porto Rico	125	143	268	1,317	594	1,911	2,179	149	150	299	1,668	678	2,346	2,645	4,824
	From Portland, Me.:															
Allan	Glasgow	1	2	3	12	13	25	28	2	8	10	57	15	72	82	110
Dominion	Liverpool				3	2	5	5	64	43	107	916	413	1,329	1,436	1,441
	Total, Portland, Me.	1	2	3	15	15	30	33	66	51	117	973	428	1,401	1,518	1,551
	From Puget Sound, Wash.:															
Alfred Holt & Co	China				1		1	1				203	1	204	204	205
Do	Japan											126	2	128	128	128
Great Northern	China				76	112	188	188				164		164	164	352
Do	Japan				50	38	88	88				29		29	29	117
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co	China		1	1	118	51	169	170				283	3	286	286	456
Do	Japan		2	2	154	20	174	176	4		4	1,131	77	1,208	1,212	1,388
Miscellaneous	China				2		2	2				47		47	47	49
Do	Japan									1	1	43		43	44	44
	Total, Puget Sound, Wash.		3	3	401	221	622	625	4	1	5	2,026	83	2,109	2,114	2,739

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Steamship St. Dennis	From San Diego, Cal.: Ensenada, Mex	10	18	28	292	120	412	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440
Miscellaneous	Do	6	4	10	168	48	216	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
	Total, San Diego, Cal	16	22	38	460	168	628	666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666
	From San Francisco, Cal.:															
Oceanic	Society Islands	3	3	6	246	140	386	392	12	9	21	289	43	332	353	745
Oriental	China	5	6	11	172	85	257	268	.....	.....	.....	205	1	206	206	474
Do	Japan	.....	.....	.....	106	82	188	188	.....	.....	.....	606	30	636	636	824
Oriental and Occidental	China	2	.....	2	5	3	8	10	1	.....	1	279	1	280	281	291
Do	Japan	.....	.....	.....	12	12	24	24	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	132	132	156
Pacific Mail	Central America	1	3	4	165	56	221	225	.....	.....	.....	90	14	104	104	329
Do	China	31	24	55	756	680	1,436	1,491	.....	.....	.....	4,943	14	4,957	4,957	6,448
Do	Japan	21	9	30	366	347	713	743	4	1	5	1,382	30	1,412	1,417	2,160
Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co.	China	.....	1	1	107	77	184	185	.....	.....	.....	183	2	185	185	370
Do	Japan	3	3	6	91	50	141	147	8	5	13	895	16	911	924	1,071
Sailing vessels	Central America	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Sydney	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	Total, San Francisco, Cal.	66	49	115	2,039	1,534	3,573	3,688	25	15	40	9,004	151	9,155	9,195	12,883
	From Tampa, Fla.:															
Sailing vessels	Central America and West Indies.	2	.....	2	28	9	37	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
	Grand total	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800	30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Baltimore, Md	87	69	156	709	814	1,523	1,679	162	148	310	1,074	548	1,622	1,932	3,611
Boston, Mass	368	360	728	4,188	5,444	9,632	10,360	1,804	1,518	3,322	10,296	10,556	20,852	24,174	34,534
Brunswick, Ga				18	2	20	20				1		1	1	21
Galveston, Tex	49	36	85	207	237	444	529	31	20	51	289	69	358	409	938
Hawaii	33	32	65	277	179	456	521	549	501	1,050	2,528	715	3,243	4,293	4,814
Key West, Fla	611	541	1,152	11,557	5,329	16,886	18,038								18,038
Mobile, Ala				30	11	41	41								41
New Bedford, Mass		6	6	35	6	41	47	1	8	9	188	9	197	206	253
New York, N. Y	9,626	6,104	15,730	111,561	71,178	182,739	198,469	26,662	14,276	40,938	162,044	78,788	240,832	281,770	480,239
New Orleans, La	97	91	188	2,350	1,039	3,389	3,577	33	31	64	538	120	658	722	4,299
Norfolk, Va				2	3	5	5								5
Philadelphia, Pa	119	123	242	1,587	2,455	4,042	4,284	763	681	1,444	9,222	2,007	11,229	12,673	16,957
Porto Rico	125	143	268	1,317	594	1,911	2,179	149	150	299	1,668	678	2,346	2,645	4,824
Portland, Me	1	2	3	15	15	30	33	66	51	117	973	428	1,401	1,518	1,551
Puget Sound, Wash		3	3	401	221	622	625	4	1	5	2,026	83	2,109	2,114	2,739
San Diego, Cal	16	22	38	460	168	628	666								666
San Francisco, Cal	66	49	115	2,039	1,534	3,573	3,688	25	15	40	9,004	151	9,155	9,195	12,883
Tampa, Fla	2		2	28	9	37	39								39
Total	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800	30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452
Shipped by—															
Steamers	11,162	7,540	18,702	135,968	88,955	224,923	243,625	30,248	17,392	47,640	199,660	94,143	293,803	341,443	585,068
Sailing vessels	38	41	79	813	283	1,096	1,175	1	8	9	191	9	200	209	1,384

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TOTAL PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

1890	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885	8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
1891	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108	9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
1892	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152	9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
1893	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129	8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
1894	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931	15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
1895	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893	17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
1896 a	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554	10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
1897	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247	8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
1898	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895	13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,394
1899	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564	10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
1900	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112	12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
1901	6,965	4,904	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684	13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
1902	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613	18,249	13,086	31,335	200,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
1903	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208	22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
1904	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669	16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
1905	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893	25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882
1906	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781	63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686
1907	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800	30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

a For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

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TABLE A.—JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909.

	1908.		1909.	
	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission	10,187	8,754	2,644	1,539
Admitted	9,544	8,694	2,432	1,493
Debarred from entry	643	60	212	46
Deported after entry	389	.....	288	3
Departures	4,796	4,392	5,004	2,378

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).
1907-8.						
July	1,158	113	+1,045	1,073	1,523	− 450
August	1,153	292	+ 861	629	535	+ 94
September	1,060	285	+ 775	957	547	+ 410
October	1,136	986	+ 150	603	328	+ 275
November	1,170	812	+ 358	1,086	117	+ 969
December	717	580	+ 137	580	174	+ 406
January	495	273	+ 222	924	77	+ 847
February	468	311	+ 157	856	90	+ 766
March	491	386	+ 105	590	273	+ 317
April	602	289	+ 313	431	241	+ 190
May	648	213	+ 435	630	277	+ 353
June	446	256	+ 190	335	210	+ 125
Total	9,544	4,796	+4,748	8,694	4,392	+4,302
1908-9.						
July	329	271	+ 58	254	231	+ 23
August	223	339	− 116	166	352	− 186
September	199	357	− 158	80	166	− 86
October	229	823	− 594	144	323	− 179
November	148	780	− 632	144	128	+ 16
December	199	737	− 538	131	128	+ 3
January	146	284	− 138	137	55	+ 82
February	120	273	− 153	67	88	− 21
March	145	288	− 143	100	225	− 125
April	242	306	− 64	75	297	− 222
May	234	238	− 4	110	234	− 124
June	218	308	− 90	85	151	− 66
Total	2,432	5,004	−2,572	1,493	2,378	− 885

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TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909.

Occupation.	1908.				1909.			
	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
Actors	54	6	.....	.....	10	20	3	1
Clergy	37	18	13	4	14	25	14	11
Government officials	45	34	3	.....	45	42	.....	1
Teachers	50	16	8	1	24	15	18	2
Other professional	70	143	5	2	65	94	18	7
Clerks	154	66	32	3	56	64	12	7
Farmers	518	698	11	1	69	492	.....	3
Merchants	951	578	87	31	274	552	21	24
Restaurant and hotel keepers	130	70	19	.....	64	67	2	2
Students	2,018	153	30	5	255	239	23	15
No occupation, including women and children	1,299	832	2,760	810	690	747	149	714
Not stated	177	119	26	7	153	684	20	5
Total nonlaborers according to Rule 21j	5,503	2,733	2,994	864	1,719	3,041	280	792
Barbers	28	11	34	.....	9	12	6	1
Carpenters	27	21	11	2	12	25	9	4
Tailors	36	38	5	.....	5	7	6	2
Other artisans	99	164	14	1	7	66	13	.....
Cooks	96	69	9	8	60	148	13	9
Farm laborers	1,031	60	5,417	3,494	206	246	1,050	1,546
Gardeners	18	10	.....	.....	6	13	.....	.....
Laborers	1,153	1,077	21	18	245	344	10	5
Servants	305	300	29	3	114	133	74	11
Not stated	1,248	313	160	2	49	969	32	8
Total laborers according to Rule 21j	4,041	2,063	5,700	3,528	713	1,963	1,213	1,586
Total	9,544	4,796	8,694	4,392	2,432	5,004	1,493	2,378

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.
To Hawaii	1,538	1,530	From Hawaii	3,758	2,378
To Continental U. S.	1,952	2,029	From Continental U. S.	4,920	5,004
Total	[a] 3,490	[a] 3,559	Total	[b] 8,678	[a] 7,382

[a] Embarked within the year.

[b] Debarked within the year.

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TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of proper passports.															Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.											Total with passports.									
	Former residents.			Parents, wives and children of residents.			Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents; parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents; parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.												
Total applications	464	304	768	686	256	942	.....	....	.....	493	2,203	204	1,643	764	2,407	114	123	a 237	1,757	887	2,644
Disposition:																					
Admitted	459	295	754	675	233	908	.....	.....	.....	483	2,145	158	1,617	686	2,303	102	27	129	1,719	713	2,432
Debarred	5	9	14	11	23	34	.....	.....	.....	10	58	46	26	78	104	12	96	108	38	174	212
Sex:																					
Male	427	295	722	128	106	234	.....	.....	.....	432	1,388	184	987	585	1,572	98	107	205	1,085	692	1,777
Female	37	9	46	558	150	708	.....	.....	.....	61	815	20	656	179	835	16	16	32	672	195	867
Came from:																					
Japan	407	249	656	680	251	931	.....	.....	.....	364	1,951	111	1,451	611	2,062	17	6	23	1,468	617	2,085
Hawaii	8	2	10	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	9	28	.....	23	5	28	11	9	20	34	14	48
Canada	25	44	69	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	35	106	88	60	134	194	50	77	127	110	211	321
Mexico	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	.....	17	3	20	26	20	46	43	23	66
Other countries	16	6	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	98	5	92	11	103	10	11	21	102	22	124
Arrived via:																					
Seattle	255	229	484	532	182	714	.....	.....	.....	253	1,451	89	1,040	500	1,540	3	6	9	1,043	506	1,549
San Francisco	145	25	170	149	70	219	.....	.....	.....	99	488	22	393	117	510	26	13	39	419	130	549
Canada	41	45	86	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	56	151	90	102	139	241	54	78	132	156	217	373
Mexico	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	.....	16	3	19	25	18	43	41	21	62
Other places	16	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	94	3	92	5	97	6	8	14	98	13	111

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Resided in continental United States:																						
After January 1, 1907	382	216	598								598		382	216	598	21	31	52	403	247	650
Before January 1, 1907	82	88	170								170		82	88	170	12	18	30	94	106	200
Total former residents	464	304	768								768		464	304	768	33	49	82	497	353	850
How related to resident:																						
Parents				6	8	14					14		6	8	14				6	8	14
Wives				511	147	658					658		511	147	658	5	2	7	516	149	665
Children				169	101	270					270		169	101	270	2	1	3	171	102	273
Total parents, wives, and children				686	256	942					942		686	256	942	7	3	10	693	259	952
Kind of passport:																						
Limited to United States	435	290	725	686	256	942				419	2,086	201	1,540	747	2,287							
Limited to United States and other countries	13	6	19							39	58	2	52	8	60							
Limited to other countries than the United States	4		4							4	8		8		8							
Unlimited	12	8	20							31	51	1	43	9	52							
Passports dated during:																						
Month of arrival	15	1	16	7	1	8				26	50	3	48	5	53							
First month preceding	120	35	155	166	31	197				155	507	29	441	95	536							
Second month preceding	125	51	176	211	98	309				101	586	26	437	175	612							
Third month preceding	55	48	103	137	53	190				51	344	22	243	123	366							
Fourth month preceding	46	33	79	73	30	103				28	210	11	147	74	221							
Fifth month preceding	25	41	66	40	16	56				24	146	10	89	67	156							
Sixth month preceding	27	35	62	35	18	53				33	148	11	95	64	159							
Prior to sixth month, but not before March 14, 1907	23	16	39	15	8	23				44	106	30	82	54	136							
Prior to executive order of March 14, 1907	28	44	72	2	1	3				31	106	62	61	107	168							
Occupations mentioned in passports:																						
Nonlaboring occupations	299	137	436	343	106	449				274	1,159	56	916	299	1,215							
Laboring occupations	8	63	71	11	27	38				4	113	28	23	118	141							
Occupations not mentioned in passports	157	104	261	332	123	455				215	931	120	704	347	1,051							

[a] Fifty-three nonlaborers and 54 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 1 laborer's passport was not genuine; 3 nonlaborers and 13 laborers were not rightfully in possession of passports; 1 nonlaborer and 1 laborer had passports issued by minister to Mexico; 3 laborers held otherwise improper passports; 44 nonlaborers and 43 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 10 nonlaborers and 8 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 nonlaborer without a passport was a United States employee, and 2 nonlaborers were United States citizens.

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TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of passports.															Without passport.			With and without passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.								Not entitled to passport.			Total with passports.									
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Total entitled to passports.			Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.											
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total applications	65	201	266	150	959	1,109	215	1,160	1,375	74	79	153	289	1,239	1,528	2	9	a11	291	1,248	1,539
Disposition:																					
Admitted	65	201	266	139	934	1,073	204	1,135	1,339	74	70	144	278	1,205	1,483	2	8	10	280	1,213	1,493
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	11	25	36	11	25	36	.....	9	9	11	34	45	.....	1	1	11	35	46
Sex:																					
Male	42	136	178	39	222	261	81	358	439	56	61	117	137	419	556	2	7	9	139	426	565
Female	23	65	88	111	737	848	134	802	936	18	18	36	152	820	972	.....	2	2	152	822	974
Resided in Hawaii:																					
After January 1, 1907	52	156	208	.....	.....	.....	52	156	208	.....	.....	.....	52	156	208	2	2	4	54	158	212
Before January 1, 1907	13	45	58	.....	.....	.....	13	45	58	.....	.....	.....	13	45	58	.....	1	1	13	46	59
Total, former residents	65	201	266	.....	.....	.....	65	201	266	.....	.....	.....	65	201	266	2	3	5	67	204	271
How related to resident:																					
Parents	.....	.....	.....	3	43	46	3	43	46	.....	.....	.....	3	43	46	.....	.....	.....	3	43	46
Wives	.....	.....	.....	68	690	758	68	690	758	.....	.....	.....	68	690	758	.....	2	2	68	692	760
Children	.....	.....	.....	79	226	305	79	226	305	.....	.....	.....	79	226	305	.....	1	1	79	227	306
Total, parents, wives, and children	.....	.....	.....	150	959	1,109	150	959	1,109	.....	.....	.....	150	959	1,109	.....	3	3	150	962	1,112
Kind of passport:																					
Limited to Hawaii	62	201	263	150	959	1,109	212	1,160	1,372	61	78	139	273	1,238	1,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to Hawaii and United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to United States	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to United States and other countries	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Passports dated during—																						
Month of arrival	2	2	4	3	9	12	5	11	16	9	.....	9	14	11	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First month preceding	31	73	104	51	372	423	82	445	527	44	9	53	126	454	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second month preceding	12	66	78	56	350	406	68	416	484	12	4	16	80	420	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third month preceding	9	27	36	25	115	140	34	142	176	5	23	28	39	165	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth month preceding	6	6	12	6	47	53	12	53	65	1	9	10	13	62	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth month preceding	2	12	14	7	38	45	9	50	59	1	15	16	10	65	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth month preceding	3	13	16	2	22	24	5	35	40	1	17	18	6	52	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prior to sixth month but not before March 14, 1907	.....	1	1	.....	6	6	.....	7	7	1	2	3	1	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prior to executive order of March 14, 1907	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupations mentioned in passports:																						
Nonlaboring occupations	49	54	103	88	495	583	137	549	686	64	28	92	201	577	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laboring occupations	2	111	113	1	231	232	3	342	345	2	43	45	5	385	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupations not mentioned in passports.	14	36	50	61	233	294	75	269	344	8	8	16	83	277	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Four laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 5 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan: 1 nonlaborer was a United States resident visiting Hawaii via Canada; and 1 nonlaborer was a United States employee.

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TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906–1909, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.
United States citizens	915	80	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16
Wives of United States citizens	7	.....	23	8	37	2	98	2	.....
Returning laborers	431	18	765	19	883	36	950	3	.....
Returning merchants	660	54	733	52	773	55	947	20	5
Other merchants	121	14	112	15	216	11	292	19	.....
Members of merchants' families	391	34	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10
Students	39	5	122	6	157	3	161	6	.....
Travelers	16	.....	10	1	13	.....	27	.....	.....
Teachers	12	.....	6	.....	23	.....	14	.....	.....
Officials	135	.....	22	.....	83	.....	82	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	5	.....	17	4	24	2	52	23	.....
Total	2,732	205	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CLASSES AND PORTS.

BORDER CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.													
				Preliminary.			Final.						Pending June 30, 1909.				Total.
				Rejected.			Admitted.				Deported.	Escaped.					
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1908.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by Department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Total.			Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.	
United States citizens	310	12	322	51	29	2	257	9	1	267	43	.....	4	4	4	12	322
Wives of United States citizens	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Returning laborers	289	.....	289	3	.....	.....	286	2	.....	288	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Returning merchants	209	7	216	9	6	.....	203	2	.....	205	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
Other merchants	49	.....	49	1	1	.....	48	.....	.....	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Merchants' wives	29	.....	29	3	2	.....	26	1	.....	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Merchants' children	183	7	190	50	27	.....	129	12	.....	141	42	.....	6	1	.....	7	190
Students	29	.....	29	2	1	.....	27	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Travelers	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Teachers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Officials	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Miscellaneous	25	8	33	17	2	5	6	.....	.....	6	17	.....	10	.....	.....	10	33
Total	1,138	36	1,174	136	68	8	997	26	1	1,024	120	.....	20	5	5	30	1,174

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CLASSES AND PORTS—Cont'd.

SEAPORT CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.													
				Preliminary.			Final.						Pending June 30, 1909.				
				Rejected.			Admitted.										
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1908.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by Department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Total.	Deported.	Escaped.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.	Total.
United States citizens	2,536	62	2,598	231	103	7	2,252	11	.....	2,263	211	16	79	16	13	108	2,598
Wives of United States citizens	104	.....	104	12	6	.....	97	1	.....	98	1	.....	4	1	.....	5	104
Returning laborers	664	2	666	4	.....	.....	660	2	.....	662	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	666
Returning merchants	757	12	769	13	7	.....	739	3	.....	742	9	5	13	.....	.....	13	769
Other merchants	266	.....	266	18	2	.....	244	.....	.....	244	18	.....	4	.....	.....	4	266
Merchants' wives	66	1	67	5	1	.....	64	.....	.....	64	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	67
Merchants' children	1,253	33	1,286	208	57	.....	1,002	8	.....	1,010	191	10	67	8	.....	75	1,286
Students	139	.....	139	5	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	134	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	139
Travelers	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Teachers	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	15
Officials	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Miscellaneous	36	.....	36	6	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
A. Y. P. exposition employees	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	5,947	110	6,057	502	176	7	5,346	25	.....	5,371	444	31	173	25	13	211	6,057

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TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.																	
United States citizens	2,846	74	2,920	282	132	9	2,509	20	1	2,530	254	16	83	20	17	120	2,920
Wives of United States citizens	104	2	106	12	6	1	97	1	.....	98	2	.....	4	1	1	6	106
Returning laborers	953	2	955	7	.....	.....	946	4	.....	950	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	955
Returning merchants	966	19	985	22	13	.....	942	5	.....	947	20	5	13	.....	.....	13	985
Other merchants	315	.....	315	19	3	.....	292	.....	.....	292	19	.....	4	.....	.....	4	315
Merchants' wives	95	1	96	16	3	.....	90	1	.....	91	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	96
Merchants' children	1,436	40	1,476	250	85	.....	1,131	20	.....	1,151	233	10	73	9	.....	82	1,476
Students	168	.....	168	7	1	.....	161	.....	.....	161	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	168
Travelers	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Teachers	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	16
Officials	82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Miscellaneous	61	8	69	23	2	5	36	.....	.....	36	23	.....	10	.....	.....	10	69
A. Y. P. exposition employees	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Grand total	7,085	146	7,231	638	245	15	6,343	51	1	6,395	564	31	193	30	18	241	7,231
BY PORTS.																	
San Francisco, Cal	5,067	94	5,161	461	163	.....	4,518	21	.....	4,539	398	31	157	24	12	193	5,161
Seattle, Wash	440	14	454	26	11	7	406	1	.....	407	33	.....	12	1	1	14	454
Honolulu, Hawaii	397	1	398	12	2	.....	382	3	.....	385	9	.....	4	.....	.....	4	398
Sumas, Wash	230	12	242	36	9	3	197	3	.....	200	38	.....	.....	.....	4	4	242
Portal, N. Dak	221	1	222	16	8	.....	202	4	.....	206	10	.....	5	1	.....	6	222
Malone N. Y	530	20	550	62	38	.....	464	13	1	478	56	.....	11	4	1	16	550
Buffalo, N. Y	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Richford, Vt	152	3	155	22	13	5	129	6	.....	135	16	.....	4	.....	.....	4	155
New York, N. Y	41	1	42	3	1	.....	38	.....	.....	38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
New Orleans, La	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mexican Border	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grand total	7,085	146	7,231	638	245	15	6,343	51	1	6,395	564	31	193	30	18	241	7,231
Section 6 cases	507	.....	507	18	2	.....	484	.....	.....	484	18	.....	5	.....	.....	5	507
In transit overland	2,589	.....	2,589	12	.....	.....	2,503	.....	.....	2,503	20	.....	66	.....	.....	66	2,589
In transit by water	840	29	869	.....	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	842	1	.....	26	.....	.....	26	869

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TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

Port.	Native born.			Total.
	Foreign-born children of natives.	No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").	
			Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash.	4	20	67	5	96
San Francisco, Cal.	1,103	21	581	325	2,030
Sumas, Wash.	1	7	25	12	45
Portal, N. Dak.	4	2	19	7	32
Malone, N. Y.	.....	2	123	5	130
Richford, Vt.	.....	1	58	1	60
New York, N. Y.	1	.....	2	1	4
New Orleans, La.	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total continental United States.	1,113	53	876	356	2,398
Honolulu, Hawaii.	.....	.....	37	95	132
Grand total.	1,113	53	913	451	2,530
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers.	1,108	50	908	445	2,511
Department.	5	3	4	6	18
Courts.	.....	.....	1	.....	1

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Sumas, Wash.	Portal, N. Dak.	Malone, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	New York, N. Y.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year.	7	1	1	.....	.....	5	3	1	18
Appealed.	271	14	5	18	14	52	16	1	391
Total.	278	15	6	18	14	57	19	2	409
Disposition:									
Sustained (admitted).	21	1	3	3	4	13	6	.....	51
Dismissed (rejected).	163	11	2	9	8	38	13	1	245
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision.	70	2	1	6	1	2	.....	1	83
Pending at close of current year.	24	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	30

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TABLE 5.—DEPARTURE AND RETURN OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.	Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco, Cal.	425	359	Richford, Vt.	50	46
Seattle, Wash.	213	143	Buffalo, N. Y.	9	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii	226	160	New York, N. Y.	2	.....
Sumas, Wash.	21	33			
Portal, N. Dak.	76	77	Total.	1,102	950
Malone, N. Y.	80	132			

TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Arrests		836
Pending before hearing at close of previous year		137
Total		973
Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	15	
Discharged	146	
Pending before hearing at close of present year	125	
Ordered deported	687	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		687
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year		186
Total		873
Disposition:		
Escaped	2	
Deported	601	
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United Statesd istrict courts at close of present year	104	
Appealed to United States district courts	166	

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to United States district courts		166
Pending before trial at close of previous year		86
Total		252
Disposition:		
Forfeited bail	10	
Discharged	41	
Pending before trial at close of present year	106	
Ordered deported	95	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		95
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year		8
Total		103

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Disposition:	
Died	5
Escaped	7
Deported	51
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year	22
Appealed to higher courts	18

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to higher United States courts		18
Pending before trial at close of previous year		27
Total		45
Disposition:		
Discharged	2	
Pending before trial at close of present year	15	
Ordered deported	28	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		28
Awaiting deportation at close of previous year		1
Total		29
Disposition:		
Deported	13	
Awaiting deportation at close of present year	16	

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests	836
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	445
Total	1,281

Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	39	
Discharged	189	
Deported	665	
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	388	

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY MONTHS.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made during present month	87	64	98	99	46	56	68	87	73	42	52	64	836
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	....	....	1	5	2	6	3	3	3	10	....	6	39
Discharged	11	18	9	34	13	16	6	25	8	29	7	13	189
Deported	112	86	50	82	112	10	....	13	146	8	40	6	665

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TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	1908.		1909.	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont	2		8	6
New Hampshire			1	1
Massachusetts			2	1
Northern New York	67	9	63	11
Southern New York			1	4
Western New York	8		28	10
Eastern New York			3	
Eastern Pennsylvania		2	1	
New Jersey			14	
Maryland			1	
District of Columbia			5	
Northern Georgia			1	
Southern Florida	1			
Middle Alabama	1		1	
Northern Mississippi			3	
Eastern Louisiana			3	
Middle Tennessee		1		
Northern Ohio			2	
Southern Ohio	1		1	1
Northern Illinois	2		17	
Eastern Michigan	12		18	2
Eastern Wisconsin			5	3
Eastern Missouri	4		2	1
Western Missouri	3	2		
Nebraska		1	1	1
Idaho	2		2	1
Montana	1	1	1	
Wyoming	2			1
Kansas			6	2
Eastern Washington	1		3	
Western Washington	12	5	18	21
Oregon	4	1	5	1
Nevada	1			1
Utah	2	1		
Northern California	68	43	19	8
Southern California	25	26	41	49
Arizona	307	250	215	170
New Mexico	95	41	89	116
Northern Texas	1	5	42	40
Southern Texas	1	1	4	3
Eastern Texas	4			
Western Texas	275	87	207	211
Oklahoma	1			
Hawaii	9	1	3	
Total	912	477	836	665

SOURCES OF AND INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

A large proportion of immigration during the past year, as for a number of years previously, has had its source in southern and eastern Europe. Table III (p. 17) shows that countries of that section furnished about 67 per cent of the total immigration—Italy, 183,218, or over 24 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 170,191, or about 23 per cent; Greece, 14,111, or nearly 2 per cent; Turkey and the small principalities surrounding, 11,659, or about 1½ per cent; and Russia, 120,460, or about 16 per cent. For a graphic presentation of this subject see Chart 2 in back of this report.

The Bureau has repeatedly called attention to the interesting and important economic problem constituted by this increase in the influx of peoples so different racially from the original settlers of the country—peoples who, in their antecedents, ideas, ideals (political and social), and methods of life and thought, are quite distinct from the Teutonic and Celtic stocks, from which our immigration was for

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so many years derived. What will be the result of a continuance of this preponderance is a question which concerns every thoughtful patriotic American citizen. From our point of view, at least, heterogeneousness in a matter of this kind is undesirable, homogeneousness desirable. There can be but little homogeneity between the people of southern and eastern Europe and the real American. Several generations are required to produce assimilation, even under favorable circumstances.

What is the explanation of this increased and still increasing inflow of Iberic and Slavic people? Several facts may be stated in partial explanation—the poor conditions, political and social, of their native countries, the natural desire to better their condition, and the wish for liberty of thought and conscience that are to some extent inherent with all races of men. But these do not afford what is believed to be the principal, the underlying, explanation. The truth of the matter is that the peasants of the countries mentioned have for a number of years supplied a rich harvest to the promoter of immigration. The promoter is usually a steamship ticket agent, employed on a commission basis, or a professional money lender, or a combination of the two. His only interest is the wholly selfish one of gaining his commission and collecting his usury. He is employed by the steamship lines, large and small, without scruple, and to the enormous profit of such lines. The more aliens they bring over the more there are to be carried back if failure meets the tentative immigrant and the more are likely to follow later if success is his lot. Whatever the outcome, it is a good commmercial proposition for the steamship line. To say that the steamship lines are responsible, directly or indirectly, for this unnatural immigration is not the statement of a theory, but of a fact, and of a fact that sometimes becomes, indeed, if it is not always, a crying shame. It has been proven to at least a moral certainty by statements that have been made to the Bureau by its agents detailed abroad in past years, some of which have been quoted in previous reports. It has been demonstrated in both a moral and a legal sense by a report and accompanying documentary evidence submitted to the Bureau during the past year by Contract Labor Inspector John Gruenberg, who spent several months in Europe and in this country in the conduct of a quiet but deep investigation covering the entire field of "artificially induced" immigration. If space permitted, the Bureau would quote extensively from his several excellent and convincing reports, but it is feasible to give only a brief statement of the findings made by the Bureau from a consideration of one of the most important of the reports, all of which are founded upon practically conclusive proofs.

He shows quite clearly that all of the steamship lines engaged in bringing aliens from Europe to this country have persistently and systematically violated the law, both in its letter and spirit, by making use of every possible means to encourage the peasants of Europe to purchase tickets over their lines to this country. They have issued circulars and advertisements, and made use of extensive correspondence, through their own agents in this country and in Europe, and of private correspondence, some of it spurious in character, to impress the peasants with the belief that employment at high wages could be promptly secured on landing in the United States. Some of them have joined hands with money lenders and other sharks for the purpose of exploiting the prospective passengers, providing them with passage under a credit system which amounted almost to robbery, and insuring themselves against loss by taking mortgages and joint notes. Some of them * * * have quite evidently operated regular employment agencies in this country in connection with their trans-

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portation business, and have used these agencies not only as a means of placing the aliens in employment (in which, of course, they could have no direct interest), but to further the transportation business by making the fact of their securing prompt employment the basis for effective communications, written and oral, to other parties they desired to induce to immigrate.

* * * * * * *

The * * * record and the exhibits * * * are well worth reading, and, it is believed, are absolutely convincing that the steamship companies, in their eagerness to successfully compete with one another, have made no effort to control their agents and subagents or to keep them within the limits of the United States immigration law, but have rather encouraged than discouraged their unlawful practices in inducing an artificial immigration.

The Bureau has been meeting this situation as best it could with the law at its disposal by rejecting large numbers of aliens, especially where parties of them have come from the same localities and are destined to the same addresses; but it is difficult to secure in any particular case the evidence that undoubtedly exists to show unlawful inducement. The aliens are coached to hide the facts. If this artificial, and therefore undesirable, immigration is to be prevented or materially reduced, the law must be strengthened by extending the definition of the term "contract laborer" to include aliens induced to migrate by false promises, and by making the penal provisions more definite, as is suggested in the draft of the proposed bill given in Appendix I (see pp. 159, 170, 171, 184, 185).

It may be asserted as a general rule that stimulated immigration is undesirable. As already stated, a large part of our immigration is known to be of that character. In addition to strengthening the law in the manner above described, the Bureau suggests the desirability of so extending the scope of section 7 of the act of 1907 (section 41 of the draft presented in Appendix I, p. 171) as to penalize the stimulation of immigration by any person, company, partnership, or corporation, as well as by any transportation line. It is realized that such an amendment of the law would interfere with the very extensive operations now being carried on by various railway and land improvement companies in this country who have agents located throughout Europe engaged in the procurement of settlers for farms; but it is very difficult for those companies, even when working in the utmost good faith, to prevent their advertising and soliciting producing effects contrary to the spirit of the statute; in other words, their activities result, unwittingly perhaps, in causing the immigration of many aliens who have no intention, and are not at any rate in position, to settle in the rural districts.

Another remedy for the evils of stimulated immigration is here suggested, although, being mainly of a new character, it is not incorporated in the draft of a bill given in the appendix. Neither the provisions of section 8 of the act of March 3, 1893, requiring that transportation companies shall conspicuously post in their foreign offices a copy of the immigration laws printed in the language of the place where posted, nor the provisions of section 7 of the act of February 20, 1907, prohibiting the solicitation of passenger business otherwise than by ordinary advertisement of dates of sailings and facilities offered on vessels, have been sufficient to reduce in any material respect the stimulated character of a large part of our immigration. This ineffective legislation should be supplemented or superseded with provisions authorizing the Secretary of Commerce

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and Labor to require of the responsible representatives of all transportation companies engaged in bringing aliens to the United States sworn reports with respect to the names and addresses of all their foreign agents and subagents, the amount of commissions paid such persons, whether or not any such agent or subagent has, directly or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicited, invited, or encouraged the immigration of any alien, what measures, if any, such transportation companies have taken to prevent such unlawful action by their agents and subagents, and to satisfy themselves that none of the provisions of the immigration law has been violated by such persons, and from what sources they obtain their knowledge or information with respect to the activities of their foreign representatives; and a heavy penalty, in the nature of a lien upon any vessel of such transportation company, and the refusal of clearance if such penalty remains unpaid, should be fixed for any failure to furnish the required information or for furnishing false information.

PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF ALIENS.

The provision of section 9 of the immigration act, under which transportation lines bringing mentally or physically diseased aliens to ports of this country are fined $100 for each such alien with respect to whom the department becomes satisfied that competent medical examination at the time of foreign embarkation would have discovered the existence of the malady, has recently been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in a unanimous opinion (214 U. S., 320). This leaves intact one of the most useful measures that has ever been designed to prevent the influx of undesirable aliens and the spread in this country of contagion. How extensively it is necessary to apply the measure is shown by the fact that during the year fines aggregating $27,400 have been assessed. Of this amount $25,900 was for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, $300 for tuberculosis, and $1,200 for mental afflictions. An increase in the amount of this fine to $200, as suggested in the draft of a bill given in Appendix I (pp. 168, 183), would be a very important step toward an elimination of the evils that grow out of immigration. The law also should be made more certain in its specification of "loathsome" diseases and tuberculosis, as suggested in said draft (pp. 158, 178).

Table XVII (p. 80) shows that during the past fiscal year 2,390 aliens have been rejected solely on account of physical, 348 solely on account of mental, and 777 on account of moral defects, to which should be added 370 rejected because certified for minor physical or mental defects sufficiently grave to affect ability to earn a living—a total of 3,885. Table XVIII (p. 84) shows that 280 have been expelled from the country on warrants of deportation on account of physical, 730 on account of mental, and 361 on account of moral defects—a total of 1,371. Therefore, during the year it has been necessary to return to the country of origin as many as 5,256 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the mark set by the law. (See also annual report, 1908, p. 121.)

It is an easy matter to obtain from the tables an exact idea of the physical condition of aliens applying during the year for admission. It appears from Table XVII (p. 80) that 2,390 were rejected on

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account of physical afflictions placing them in the mandatorily excluded classes, and from Table XIX (p. 86) that 443 were certified under sections 2 and 26 of the law as persons not comprehended in the other excluded classes, but found to be physically defective to such an extent as to affect ability to earn a living. These latter cases became applications for admission under bond, of which 201 were denied and 242 granted. Thus 2,591 aliens were turned back on account of physical diseases and 242 were required to secure the Government against the likelihood of becoming a public charge by the giving of a bond. Minor physical defects, not sufficient to be taken into account in determining eligibility, were of course discovered in many others. (See also Annual Report, 1908, p. 122.) The bonding provision of the law (sec. 26) is, in the Bureau's opinion, too broadly drawn. As a general rule, to which there should be only rare exceptions, it should be held unequivocally either that an alien is or that he is not admissible. A bond is by no means a complete protection against an alien's becoming a public charge. Many aliens change their name, rendering identification practically impossible, or remove from their original place of settlement, causing all account of the fact that a bond exists to be forgotten, or the bondsmen are or become irresponsible. Altogether the bonding system is very unsatisfactory. The Bureau suggests, therefore (pp. 163, 180), that the terms of the law on this subject should be narrowed, so as to permit of the acceptance of bond only when extreme individual hardship or suffering would result from deportation, and even then of none other than a surety bond. That is the present practice, but such practice should be specifically required by statute.

It will be seen from Table XVII that 348 aliens mentally afflicted have been detected and turned back at our ports, viz, 18 idiots, 141 insane, 42 imbeciles, 26 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded, as compared with 20 idiots, 184 insane, 45 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded, a total of 395 in 1908. In 1907, when the law did not require the rejection of imbeciles and feeble-minded, 29 idiots and 189 insane were rejected. It is of the greatest importance to the welfare of our country that extreme care shall be exercised with regard to the mental qualifications of those who settle among us. It was shown in last year's report (p. 97) that the number of insane aliens incarcerated in the asylums of this country had increased, in only four years, from 19,764 in 1904 to 25,606 in 1908, or about 30 per cent; whereas the total number of alien inmates of penal, charitable, and reformatory institutions had increased in the same time only about 34 per cent. It is not an easy task to detect at the ports, in the limited time available for examination, these mental disqualifications. The transportation companies should be encouraged to the utmost to make their examination at the port of embarkation more thorough; hence the suggestion (p. 168) that the fine for taking aliens so afflicted on board be made $200 instead of $100.

With regard to moral shortcomings, the act of 1907 is distinctly in advance of previous immigration laws. Nothing can be more important than to keep out of the country the anarchistically and criminally inclined and the degenerate in sexual morality. Yet these are the most difficult defects to detect, because the easiest and the most naturally covered up. Table XVII shows, however, that 273 "criminals," 323 immoral women, and 181 procurers of women have

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been rejected; and Table XVIII records 1 anarchist, 69 "criminals," 261 immoral women, and 30 procurers apprehended within the country and deported. Of these classes, therefore, there have been removed to the country of origin as many as 1,138, compared with a total of 392 for the preceding year (Annual Report, 1908, pp. 122–123).

The campaign so successfully inaugurated against alien prostitutes and procurers in 1908 (Annual Report 1908, p. 123) has been followed up during the past year systematically and unremittingly. Officers have been assigned throughout the country to the special duty of apprehending and bringing about the deportation of such aliens. The result is shown in the enormous increase in the number deported. Whenever possible the cases of procurers of prostitutes and keepers of houses of ill fame have been reported to United States attorneys for prosecution. A recent decision of the Supreme Court (213 U. S., 138) is to the effect that the Federal Government can not constitutionally control the keeping of aliens in houses of ill fame, that being a part of the police power of the States. It is now necessary, therefore, to connect any person whom it is proposed to prosecute under section 3 with the importation of the alien woman or girl—often a very difficult undertaking. The law needs to be materially strengthened with respect to this matter, as pointed out in Appendix I (pp. 170, 184).

The Bureau can imagine no good reason why the Government's right to rid the land of the morally unfit, in particular, should be limited by statute to a period of three years. The law does not contemplate that such persons shall under any circumstances come into the country, but some will enter despite every effort that may be exerted to prevent. If they are not admissible, why should they be permitted, after having eluded or deceived the officers, to stay merely because they have been shrewd enough to keep under cover for a stated period of time? If the anarchist, criminal, or sexually immoral person who is lacking in cunning is undesirable, how much more so is one who adds to his degeneracy a mind trained in the art of deception and fraud. The brighter the intellect of such a person, the more undesirable and dangerous he becomes. It is upon this obvious theory that the Bureau suggests in its draft of a bill that the time limit should be abolished in so far as the law relates to aliens of this class (pp. 166, 181).

In last year's report (p. 124) the Bureau quoted the International White Slave Agreement, to which the United States had recently become a party. So far as observation has extended, there does not seem to have been any great degree of success in handling this matter by cooperation. The difficulty probably is that the United States and European countries occupy quite distinct situations in this regard. Europe is a field in which "white slaves" are recruited by the human demons who seduce or buy the girls; the United States is a field in which they are sold or farmed out, but as a general rule they are not brought here until they have become confirmed prostitutes. Moreover, the term "white slave" as generally employed and understood in European countries does not mean nearly so much as the expression "prostitute" or "immoral woman" which appears in the United States statute. The purpose of the white-slave agreement is to prevent the seduction of and traffic in innocent girls; the purpose of the immigration act is to prevent the introduc-

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tion into the United States not only of innocent girls who have been seduced into a life of prostitution, but of all girls and women of the sexually immoral class. The white-slave agreement deals with exportation as well as importation and is not limited as to the time of its taking effect; the immigration act relates to importation only and as now worded contains a statutory limitation of three years.

As a preliminary to perfecting plans for the exertion of special efforts toward ridding the country of alien prostitutes and procurers, the Bureau had Inspector Marcus Braun conduct, in the first months of the past fiscal year, a general investigation covering all of the largest cities of the United States. As the result of this investigation and of the work which has since been accomplished, the Bureau is satisfied that an enormous business is constantly being transacted in the importation and distribution of foreign women for purposes of prostitution, which business also includes the seduction and distribution of alien women and girls who have entered the country in a regular manner for legitimate purposes, and to some extent of American women and girls. The Bureau's officers have not been able to discover any direct or positive evidence of the existence of a combination or syndicate for the transaction of this nefarious business. There is, however, among the human demons who conduct it a certain esprit de corps, and in some of the larger cities there are regularly established clubs and headquarters where such men congregate. In some places, moreover, the business is apparently controlled locally by men who, by reason of the wealth they have acquired from a long continuance in the trade or by reason of their executive ability, have become in a sense leaders. In some cities, also, the traffic is more or less connected with local political conditions, and the police and other municipal authorities are either implicated or else helpless to assist in even the partial eradication of the evil.

In connection with the foregoing general statement, the fact must be remembered that the Bureau's officers have come into contact with this subject only in the limited incidental manner afforded by a federal statute dealing with a small factor thereof. It could hardly be expected, therefore, that their investigations would show anything of a detailed nature or at all conclusive with respect to those features which are strictly state or municipal affairs. In fact, it is evident, especially since the handing down of the Supreme Court decision in the Keller case, already mentioned, that the Federal Government will never be able to exercise anything like complete control of this subject; that it is essential, if the outrageous evil is to be eradicated, that the States and municipalities shall awake to the situation and proceed to exercise their undoubted authority and power for its control.

Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

> Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

Said section should be so amended as to leave no doubt on the question whether an alien woman, not in her own person entitled to naturalization, who marries an American citizen is thereby invested with citizenship. This matter is now much in doubt, and is of primary importance in the handling of cases of alien immoral women, as well as the cases of those who are mentally or physically defective. One

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of the favorite devices of those engaged in the importing of prostitutes is to have the imported woman marry an American citizen, thereby protecting the importer against a criminal prosecution and his business against the damage that would result from the deportation of the prostitute. There has recently been a decision by a circuit court to the effect that marriage in such a case can not confer citizenship, at least unless followed by a residence in the country (165 Fed. Rep., 980); but in the light of a decision of the Supreme Court (7 Wall., 496) indirectly touching the point, the existing doubt can not be effectually removed otherwise than by a decision of a higher court on the exact question, or by an amendment of the law, so that it would read as follows:

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who herself possesses the qualifications of race and character required by law of an alien applying for naturalization, shall be deemed a citizen upon commencing to reside permanently in the United States.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

In its last report (p. 128) the Bureau asserted that more had been accomplished during the year 1908 in the enforcement of the alien contract labor provisions of the law than in any similar previous period. That good work has continued. No case of alleged violation of the law that has been discovered by the efforts of the Bureau's officers, or been brought to its attention by others, has failed to receive immediate and painstaking attention. Several inspectors have been engaged almost exclusively upon this class of work during the year. Consequently both the Bureau and the public are better informed on the subject than ever before. But these provisions of the law are not easy to enforce. While not criminal, they are highly penal in their nature, and to convict violators requires the production in court of convincing evidence. In this respect, however, a recent decision of the Supreme Court is gratifying (213 U. S., 103), settling, as it does, that the proceeding for the recovery of the penalty fixed by section 5 of the act is a civil suit. This will help materially in matters of both procedure and evidence, and is distinctly in the Government's favor.

Considerable was said in last year's report (pp. 120, 128, 129, 131, and 132) regarding the semicontract-labor law violations that grow out of the systematically induced immigration and padrone and peonage systems of employment, or a combination thereof. Those systems (especially the former, as shown more particularly at pp. 112, 113) have continued to flourish, although a serious blow has been given them by the rejection of large numbers of induced laborers and young boys at the ports and the arrest and deportation of many more.

In accordance with its usual custom the Bureau furnishes at this point a brief statement of facts regarding several of the more important contract-labor cases disposed of during the year:

The Firth Carpet Company case arose at Firthcliffe, N. Y., in July, 1908. The report of Inspector A. P. Schell, who investigated the allegation that the company had been importing laborers from abroad, was regarded as justifying the issuance of warrants for the arrest of 111 aliens. Upon carefully considering the evidence the Bureau and Department reached the conclusion that in 58 of the 111 cases it was not shown that the aliens had been imported contrary to the spirit

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and intent of the statute, and that in the remaining 53 cases the evidence was sufficient to justify holding that some of the aliens had been imported contrary to the spirit of the statute and that others were dependent upon those so imported. In view of the opinion of the Attorney-General of March 20, 1907, that under the act of 1903 aliens imported to perform labor in this country can not be deported unless an enforceable contract exists, although the importer may be prosecuted without the existence of such a contract, it was found necessary to direct that warrants of deportation should be executed only in the cases of 5 of the imported aliens, but the entire record of the transaction was placed in the hands of the United States attorney with request that the company be prosecuted.

In the Meyercord Company case, which arose in Chicago in February, 1909, the Department issued warrants for the arrest of 12 aliens who had been induced by the said company to enter the United States from Canada, and upon a careful consideration of the evidence adduced at the hearings they were ordered deported. Their deportation was stayed, however, to permit of the institution of proceedings against the company for the collection of the statutory penalty.

In February, 1909, the Dominion Telephone Manufacturing Company, of Waterford, Canada, entered an appeal from decisions rendered by the board of special inquiry at Detroit refusing admission to 21 Canadians who claimed to be destined to the works of the Swedish-American Telephone Company, Chicago. The claim was made that the young men were coming to this country for the sole purpose of being trained in the manufacture of telephone apparatus, and that they would eventually return to Canada to work for the Dominion Company. As it was thought that the intentions of the company were bona fide, the aliens were permitted to enter under bond conditioned for their departure within two months. Without waiting to learn the Department's decision the aliens returned to Canada, and later it was ascertained that 9 of them entered the country surreptitiously and proceeded to Chicago, where they engaged upon work for the Swedish-American Telephone Company. They were promptly arrested and either deported or allowed to return voluntarily to Canada. It was not possible to obtain any information on which anyone could be prosecuted for their importation.

A case which occasioned the Bureau considerable difficulty and required several minute investigations was that known as the "lacemakers' case." There is only a very limited number of lace operatives in this country, and the margin between the supply and the demand is constantly a narrow one. The American Textile Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., undertook to import a few such workmen from Europe in January, 1909, which raised the question whether the employers were entitled to the exception to the law permitting of the importation of foreign laborers if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in the United States. After careful inquiry and consideration, it was decided that the men should be admitted, as at the time of their importation the supply of such operatives did not equal the demand; but it was also concluded that the margin with respect to this class of labor is so narrow that conditions are likely to change within a very short period of time, making it necessary that careful inquiry shall be instituted whenever foreigners belonging to that skilled trade attempt to enter the country.

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In 1904 the Joseph Benn & Sons Company, of Greystone, R. I., imported from England 3 weavers. These men were carefully examined at the port of entry, and after considerable delay were admitted, the conclusion being reached that labor of like kind unemployed could not be found in this country. Subsequently the said company imported at least 8 additional operatives, some of whom were skilled weavers and others unskilled laborers. These importations were made without the knowledge or consent of the Government, the excuse being that the delay in landing those regularly imported had made it practically impossible to induce others to come in the same manner. The matter was brought to a focus in the spring of 1909. Several of the aliens were deported, and arrangements were made for the institution of suit on account of each of the 8. In the cases of the unskilled laborers the evidence against the firm was particularly strong, but on the question whether the company was entitled to import the skilled help there seemed to be a fair chance to establish such a contention. Under this state of facts the company submitted to the Department of Justice a proposal for the compromise of the suits on the payment of $4,000 and costs. To the acceptance of this compromise the Department consented.

The above have been selected as somewhat typical cases, but are only a few of a number with which the Bureau has had to deal in the last year.

The law on this subject sadly needs strengthening on several points. First and most important is the recommendation which appeared in the report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for 1908, viz, that the exception allowing the importation of foreign skilled labor, "if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country," shall be so amended as to require those wishing to avail themselves of the privilege to make their application to the Department and receive its approbation of the proposal in advance of importing the laborers. As the Secretary then said, almost always when an employer is charged with violating the law resort is had to the defense afforded by the exception as now drawn, and the Government is thereby placed at a serious disadvantage. To reach the padrone and peonage operators, moreover, as well as that large and growing element of resident aliens who prey upon and exploit their fellow-countrymen in connection with the inducing of immigration by false promises of employment, it is essential that the law should clearly define the offense as including such operations and should provide a means of criminally punishing those who, because they are actually poor or because they deposit in banks in their own land as rapidly as made the gains of their nefarious operations, can not be reached in the civil suit for the $1,000 penalty. These various suggestions are put in concrete form in Appendix I (pp. 159, 170, 178, 184).

The Bureau had always supposed that the contract-labor provisions of the law related to all classes of labor, skilled or unskilled, mental or manual, and had so applied them. To this view it was led largely by the fact that special exceptions had been incorporated by Congress in those provisions from time to time to cover the cases of "professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, and persons belonging to any recognized learned profession." The Attorney-General has held, however, in an opinion dated June 2,

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1909 (27 Opins., 383), in which he has made a systematic and exhaustive review of the law, the history of its enactment, and the decisions thereunder, that said provisions are intended to apply only to manual labor, skilled or unskilled. The special exceptions mentioned are, therefore, superfluous, and are omitted from the Bureau's suggested bill (pp. 159, 170). Whether the law should be made broader in this respect than it now is does not need to be discussed here.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

This subject as a distinct phase of the immigration problem was discussed for the first time in the report for 1908 (pp. 125–128). It was possible then to furnish statistics that were only partial in their scope, and from which no certain deductions could be drawn. It is possible this year, however, to supply detailed figures, and to reach at least a fairly accurate conclusion with regard to the operation of the experiment in immigration control constituted by the "Japanese proviso" to section 1 of the act of February 20, 1907, and the President's proclamation regarding "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled," of March 14, 1907. The experiment has certainly, with the cooperation of the Japanese Government, much more completely accomplished the exclusion of "Japanese laborers," as defined in the regulations putting the arrangement into effect, than have the Chinese-exclusion laws ever operated to prevent the immigration of "Chinese laborers," as defined in such laws, and is working at this moment with a greater degree of relative success. How far the definition of "Japanese laborer" reaches was shown in the report for 1908 (pp. 125–126), where it was pointed out that the law and the proclamation had been supplemented by a general understanding with Japan, contemplating that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing therein, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise located in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports have come to be designated "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding to that Territory would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The said Government has continued to exercise a careful supervision over the emigration of its laboring class to foreign contiguous territory.

Tables A to F (pp. 98–103) cover this interesting phase of immigration for the past year, during which it has been possible to keep statistics of a detailed and accurate character. The progress made and the results obtained can now be stated with some degree of assurance, the system having been in operation for two complete years. It is certainly gratifying to note from Table A that there has been a material reduction in the number of Japanese admitted both to the continent and to the Territory of Hawaii, as well as in the number of deportations that it has been necessary to make from

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the mainland. In 1908, 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter, while in 1909 the corresponding figures are 2,432, 1,493, 212, and 46, respectively. Thus it will be seen that the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, has been only about 25 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, of the number shown for 1908. Table B furnishes for the guidance of anyone interested to follow this subject in detail a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1908 with that of the past year by months.

Table C is of more direct interest to those who wish to ascertain the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country, such occupations being segregated into two classes: (1) Those who under the provisions of rule 21 of the immigration regulations are regarded as nonlaborers, and (2) those who under said rule are regarded as laborers. It will be noted that of the latter class, to which the most interest attaches, only 713 were admitted during 1909 to continental United States, while 1,963 departed, as against 4,041 entering and 2,063 leaving in the preceding year; that the figures for Hawaii are 1,213 and 1,586, against 5,700 and 3,528, respectively.

Table D is a comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the Bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government. The variation shown by comparing these figures with those contained in other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the other tables relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports. It is both interesting and gratifying to observe how nearly the figures covering departures from Japan kept by the Japanese officials agree with those kept by the officials of the Bureau, the difference being too slight to call for particular notice.

Tables E and F supply information for the entire year for continental United States and Hawaii, respectively, of the character which in 1908 it was possible to furnish only for the month of June. (See report for that year, p. 127.) Table E shows that during the year 2,644 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 2,432 were admitted and 212 debarred. Of the total number applying, 2,407 were and 237 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 2,407 holding proper passports, 2,203 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 204 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 2,203 entitled to passports consisted of 768 former residents, 942 parents, wives, or children of residents, and 493 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The 204 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of former residents, or settled agriculturists; so that with respect to this number it is reasonable to assume that the passport officials of Japan were deceived as to their status, and that most, if not all, of them produced evidence to show that they were proceeding to this country to join immediate relatives or were the possessors of interests in farms located here. These figures are the result of an urgent desire on the part of the inhibited class to enter continental United States notwithstanding the prohibition, and illus-

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trate the necessity for constant watchfulness to prevent fraud. Of the 2,644 applying for admission 1,777 were males, while 867 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship 14 were "parents" and 273 were "children," while 665 were "wives" of residents. Of the 2,407 passports presented, 1,215 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 141 gave such occupation as laboring, and 1,051 failed to state occupation. Other interesting and pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them may be gathered from this comprehensive table.

Table F furnishes information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii. During the year 1,539 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 1,493 of whom were admitted and 46 debarred. All but 11 of the 1,539 applicants were in possession of passports. Of the 1,528 holding passports, 1,375 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 153 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 1,375 entitled to passports, 266 were former residents and 1,109 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 153 not entitled to passports consisted of 79 laborers and 74 nonlaborers who were not former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

This subject has heretofore been treated as a distinct feature of the report; but, as already stated, the Bureau believes, being strictly a part of the general question of immigration, and especially as this year to a greater extent than ever before the two branches of the service have been consolidated, the time is propitious to merge it into the main report. The statistical tables regarding Chinese are therefore included in the general series, without extended comment, and are here discussed in detail.

Table 1 (p. 104) supplies a ready means of comparison between the number of Chinese who sought admission under the various claims permitted by the law during the years 1906–1909, inclusive. No table of this kind has heretofore been presented. It will be noted that during the past year 6,395 Chinese have been admitted, against 4,624 in 1908, 3,255 in 1907, and 2,732 in 1906. In other words, the admissions for the past year were 38 per cent greater than for the preceding year, 96 per cent greater than for 1907, and 134 per cent greater than for 1906. With regard to deportation, it is shown that 564 were deported in the past year, 364 in 1908, 259 in 1907, and 205 in 1906; so that the ratio deportations bear to admissions is approximately 1 per cent greater for the past year than for any one of the three preceding years. The worst feature of the increase in applications is that it is confined almost entirely, as pointed out more particularly hereafter, to classes the members of which either are, or soon become, ordinary laborers, and whose presence in the United States, although accomplished in an apparently legal manner, is a violation of the spirit of the law. A total of 31 escapes is recorded for the year. These have been principally due to the difficulty of properly guarding Chinese in the detention station at San Francisco, brought about by recent changes along the harbor front, a condition which will soon be remedied.

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Table 2 (p. 105) is a comprehensive description of action taken on the cases of Chinese who have sought admission to the United States during the year. It is a combination of Tables 1 and 2 of previous reports, and is so arranged as to account for every application and show the disposition, preliminary and final, made thereof, and number pending at the close of the year. It will be noted that 7,085 new applications were made during the year, and 146 were pending from the previous year, making a total of 7,231 cases for consideration. Of these Chinese, 6,343 were admitted by the inspectors at the ports, 51 were admitted by the Department on appeal, and 1 was admitted by a court on a writ of habeas corpus, a total of 6,395; while 564 were deported, 31 escaped, and 241 remain pending. In explanation of the one case being admitted by the court, it should be stated that the court obtained and maintained jurisdiction only because an unfortunate oversight occurred when the evidence procured by the investigation was collated, a statement then taken being omitted from the record. While this statement was not particularly material, the court held that its omission substantially deprived the applicant of his appeal. No such mistake is likely to occur again, and it seems altogether improbable that any Chinese refused admission will ever hereafter be able to resort to the courts and overturn the decision of the immigration officers, to whom Congress has assigned the duty of deciding these matters, and who are apparently deeply impressed with the gravity of their judicial functions in this regard. Attorneys who have endeavored to have Chinese cases reviewed by the courts should be discouraged by the fact that in 15 instances in the past year their efforts failed, as well as in every instance (13) in which the attempt was made in 1908.

At the bottom of Table 2 there is given a recapitulation, arranged by port of application instead of by the class alleged by the applicants. It will be noted that 5,161 cases arose at San Francisco, 1,172 at the five Canadian border ports, 454 at Seattle, and 398 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at the ports of less importance.

The total number of "section 6" cases is also shown separately, that being the technical name for the classes allowed under the treaty and laws to enter the country, viz, merchants, students, travelers, and teachers. It is the custom to admit such applicants promptly upon arrival unless there is some good reason to suspect the bona fides of their claim. This is shown by the fact that no cases remained pending on the last day of 1908 and that only 5 were pending at the close of the year covered by this report. It is also interesting to note that of the 507 members of these classes applying, 484 were admitted and only 18 deported; the majority of the latter, moreover, were deported because afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease and not under the Chinese-exclusion law. Applications by the "section 6" class have increased about 26 per cent over 1908.

With regard to domiciled merchants, it is shown that 985 applications for the privilege of reentry were considered, 947 of the applicants being admitted and 20 deported, while 5 escaped, and 13 cases remain pending. This is an increase in applications of about 16 per cent over the figures for 1908. Those deported, of course, failed to show that they were entitled to the status of merchants formerly domiciled in the country. Next to the "native" and "son of native" classes, hereafter mentioned, the class which lends itself most readily

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to the perpetration of fraud is that known as "minor sons of merchants." From Table 2 it will be seen that 1,151 members of this class (constituting nearly one-sixth of the total admissions) entered during the year, and that 233 alleged members of said class have been deported. The admission of these "children" is based upon the Supreme Court decision in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459). Clearly, that decision and the opinions of lower courts thereby affirmed, being a judicial exception to the general provisions of the statute, were never intended to authorize the admission of persons who had reached maturity. What the courts had in mind, undoubtedly, was that Chinese of the excepted classes domiciled in this country should not be refused the privilege of having their minor children, dependent upon them for support and education, with them in their adopted home. The judicial exception has, however, been made the means of introducing into this country numbers of young Chinese coolies, who are really mature and whose nurture and education is a thing of the past, and they, immediately or soon after entry, engage in laboring pursuits contrary to the spirit of the law. It is understood that the practice in the Philippine Islands has been to admit no children of members of the exempt classes that are over 16 years of age. In the Bureau's opinion the law could with propriety and with distinct advantage be made to contain such a requirement. Great difficulty is now often encountered in determining whether an applicant is actually a minor, it not being easy to say positively that a person who appears to be over 21 is not slightly under that age. Many apply claiming to be minors who are undoubtedly from 25 to 35 years of age. The law should not only fix the age at 16 years, an age more easily recognized, but should, in the Bureau's opinion, specify that any doubt concerning the question shall be authoritatively and finally settled by a physical examination made by a surgeon of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

A consideration of Table 3 (p. 108), which corresponds with Table 6 of last year's report, is essential to an understanding of the class described in Tables 1 and 2 as United States citizens. It will be noted that it has been necessary to insert in this table a new column in which to place the cases of "foreign-born children of natives." Of these, 1,113 have been admitted, principally at the port of San Francisco; in other words, nearly one-sixth of all the Chinese admitted claimed membership in this new class. The remainder of the 2,530 alleged American citizens shown by said table consists of 53 persons of whose departure from this country there was no record, a class known as "raw natives," and 1,364 persons of whose departure from the country there was a record, a class known as "returning natives." Of the latter, status as native born had been determined previously in 913 cases, and was determined at the time of admission in 451 cases. Table 2 shows that 98 alleged wives of natives have been admitted. While such women are not citizens, their admission is necessary upon the principle that a citizen is entitled to have his foreign wife with him in this country. In many instances it is found that these alleged wives are imported for immoral purposes. During the year 254 alleged natives and 2 alleged wives of natives have been rejected and deported.

There is no feature of Chinese immigration that has commanded so much attention and caused so much trouble to administrative

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officers as that constituted by these so-called "natives born." Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), it has been necessary to recognize as American citizens Chinese born in the United States; and now that the second generation of the class is coming forward in such numbers the matter becomes more grave than ever. Thousands of Chinese have availed themselves of this claim and "established" American birth by fraudulent means. Almost uniformly these citizens marry in China, or else pretend to have done so, and then claim for their wives the privilege of free entry to the United States and for their children the rights of American citizenship. In this connection it is interesting to note a report in the public press that China has recently issued an edict under which all persons of this character are declared to be subjects of the Chinese Empire. They indeed seem, therefore, to constitute a privileged class, enjoying as they do all of the rights of American citizenship and the protection that goes therewith, and at the same time being able to claim, when absent from the country of which they could not become citizens otherwise than by the accident of birth, the protection of the country of which their parents or grandparents were subjects and to which they really, perhaps, more properly belong. This matter deserves careful attention, for not only is it a serious evil at the present time, but it is one which will constantly be increasing unless some statutory remedy is adopted changing the rule by which, or specifying a high class of evidence on which, the claim of citizenship shall be determined. (See also quotation from Commissioner North's report, p. 129.)

It will be noted from Table 4 (p. 108), which corresponds with Table 5 of the report for 1908, that during the past year the Department has considered 409 appeals in Chinese cases, of which 51 were sustained, 245 dismissed, 83 withdrawn or disposed of otherwise than by departmental decision, and 30 remain pending.

Table 5 corresponds with Table 4 of the report for 1908, and covers the departure and return of registered Chinese laborers, showing that 1,102 have left the country after applying for and receiving return certificates under which they may later reenter, and that 950 have reentered on return certificates previously granted. This is one class with respect to which the Bureau believes, as pointed out more particularly elsewhere (p. 129), the law is unnecessarily rigid. It is known that a great many registered Chinese laborers leave the country without qualifying for return, because they prefer to take their chances of smuggling across the border or returning as seamen and deserting, rather than to incur the trouble of procuring a return certificate.

Table 6 (p. 109), which was numbered 3 in the report for 1908, is compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals concerning Chinese arrested on judicial warrants. During the year, 836 Chinese have been so arrested, compared with 912 for the previous year. There remained pending from the year 1908, 445 cases; so that the total number of cases under consideration during the past year has been 1,281. Of these, 39 died or escaped, 189 were discharged, 665 were deported, and 388 cases remain pending. Table 7 (numbered 3A in the report for 1908) shows the districts in which the 836 arrests were made and compares with the figures those for the preceding year. During the past year, as for several immediately

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preceding, the majority of the arrests were of Chinese who had surreptitiously crossed the land boundaries; and, as in the year 1908, about 89 per cent of those apprehended were taken into custody in districts immediately on or directly connected with the land boundaries. It will be noted, however, from Table 6 that the Government has been somewhat more successful in securing orders of deportation in the past than in the preceding year; that in 1908 the deportations were only about 75 per cent of the cases considered, while in 1909 the ratio is 78 per cent.

It will be seen from the foregoing comment regarding the statistics that the experience of the past year has been but a repetition of that of previous years in the effort to render effective what is probably the most difficult piece of legislation to enforce ever placed upon the statute books. Despite all that is said and all that is done, the Bureau is always confident at the close of any year that many Chinese of the excluded classes have evaded the border officers, however vigilant they may have been, have smuggled themselves or been smuggled ashore in seaports as sailors or stowaways, or have by fraud and perjury managed to land in an apparently regular manner. There are doubtless now in this country at least as many Chinese not entitled to residence here as of the lawfully resident class, and they have entered in every way that can be imagined, from the apparently regular method of deceiving the officers to being packed in refrigerator freight cars or in the refrigerators of dining cars crossing the land boundaries, or in the coal bunkers, chain lockers, or forepeaks of vessels sailing from the Orient or the West Indies. A Chinaman apparently will undergo any hardship or torture, take any risk, or pay any sum of money up to $1,000 to enjoy the forbidden but much coveted privilege of living and working in the United States.

The following is a copy of a contract, forwarded to the Bureau through the Department of State by the consul-general at Hongkong, which is interesting evidence that the smuggling of Chinese into this country is a regular and recognized business. An effort was made in the Hongkong courts to enforce the settlement of an unpaid balance under this contract; but as the evidence showed that the "valuable thing" named therein was nothing less than a Chinese coolie, the judge held the contract invalid as being in derogation of a law of a friendly nation:

Whereas Mr. Yan Yuen has agreed to convey a valuable thing to America, and whereas it has been agreed upon that the cost for the undertaking is $1,050, which amount will be paid in installments in the following manner: In Hongkong $150 Hongkong bank notes is paid to him and on arrival in America $200 American dollars will also be paid to him. When the said Yan Yuen returns to Hongkong the balance of about $500 will be paid to him, and if there is any money paid in excess for that $200 American dollars by exchange it should be deducted from the said balance. It is hereby further agreed that the said amount must be paid in full as soon as the firm, Chung Shun Wo, gives instructions for the payment, supported by the proof of the said firm's chop, together with a letter written by the genuine man in respect of the same. If thing (in trust) can not be landed and will be conveyed back to Hongkong and if there will be no instructions supported by the proof of the said firm's chop and if there will be no instructions from the genuine person in respect of the payment, the balance should not be paid and this undertaking will be regarded as waste paper.

This is a written proof.

Made by TAM HIN,
Hip Hing Lung of Chung Wan, Hongkong.

Kwong Sui 34th year 10th Moon 9th day [November 1, 1908].

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No other aliens that attempt to enter are so persistent in their efforts or so cunning in their devices or backed with such financial resources as the Chinese. No matter how poor in body and purse a Chinese may be, if he has a clansman, or tongsman, or fellow "company man" already in this country, the means will be found for his entry.

This interesting, engaging, and puzzling question has had the Bureau's close attention for many years. It long since concluded, and has continually been having that conclusion reaffirmed by experience, that the system of exclusion and expulsion afforded by the laws is but illy adapted either to exclude or to expel the Chinese laborer. The present law, moreover, is unduly harsh at points where rigidity does no good, but much harm. As was said in last years' report (p. 147), "the object to be accomplished in enforcing an immigration law relating to Chinese should be to make easy the admission of those entitled to land and to make sure both the exclusion and the expulsion (for one can not be made effective without the other) of all not entitled to enter and reside in this country." Neither branch of that object is accomplished by the present law. Every plan adopted by the Government to enforce the statute is promptly met by a counter plan to defeat it. The more rigid and successful the port inspections are made, the more persistent become the operations of the smugglers; draw the lines tight on the land borders, and it is soon found that the base of operations has been changed from Canada and Mexico to Jamaica and Cuba and that Chinese are being landed systematically at the seaports as sailors and stowaways. The Bureau is confident that, with its large possibilities for money making, the smuggling of Chinese will never be successfully prevented until there is put into operation a plan whereunder at least the majority of those who enter unlawfully can be promptly deported. Just so long as they can enter with a reasonable assurance that they can labor for several years unmolested, or if apprehended can resort to the courts and delay deportation almost indefinitely by continuances and appeals, just so long will the "companies," or so-called "mercantile firms," located throughout this country and in Canada, Mexico, Jamaica, Cuba, and Hongkong, continue to export and import the coolie and to amass fortunes in the business. That these methods are pursued is not fiction, but fact. Papers in the Bureau's files show conclusively that the traffic has been conducted for years, and contain the names of the men and firms and in some instances the approximate size of the fortunes derived by them from the importation of laborers at an average cost to each laborer of about $600, which he must repay with usurious interest by his own labor after he has been placed in a laundry, restaurant, store, private family, or in other employment in the United States. It requires no expert accountant to calculate that, at such an average price with usury, the promoters can well afford to take extraordinary risks and can grow rich, even if a considerable number of their clients are captured and deported. All of these things can be demonstrated to a moral certainty, but when an effort is made to secure convictions in court all kinds of technicalities are encountered and there is no lack of money to procure false testimony. The Bureau repeats that the only way to destroy the traffic is to destroy its profits by applying to these now, in this respect, specially favored aliens the same system of effecting deportation that

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is so successfully invoked in the cases of all others, European and Asiatic.

On the other hand, the present law is unduly and worse than uselessly rigid in so far as it relates to Chinese of the recognized bona fide nonlaboring classes and to Chinese of all classes legally within the country. There is no reason why there should be any more objection to the entry to this country of a real physician or chemist of the Chinese race than to the entry of a merchant. Yet at the time the treaty and laws were adopted and enacted it was thought that "officials," "teachers," "students," "merchants," and "travelers for curiosity or pleasure" were the only classes that needed to be or ought to be regarded as nonlaborers, and the laws have necessarily been so construed, both administratively and judicially. Now, with the advancement of western learning and customs in China, there are Chinese who occupy nearly every occupation or profession that exists in this country, and embarrassment is constantly met, and overcome only with difficulty. Chinese, whether laborers or nonlaborers, who are entitled to be in the country should, as a matter of mere justice, be permitted to leave and return with no more restrictions than are necessary for the establishment of their identity and the enforcement of the general immigration laws. To attach harsh conditions to the reentry of such lawfully resident persons is merely inviting perjury and fraud, with no compensating advantage. No doubt the framers of the law specified those conditions with the idea and purpose to gradually rid the country of every laborer then within its confines; but they did not so operate. Every Chinese now in the country and every one hereafter lawfully admitted should be furnished with indubitable evidence, to be permanent so long as a lawful status is maintained, of his status and rights. This would require a new registration, which necessarily would legalize the presence here of thousands of Chinese who, if the facts were disclosed, have no right to remain in the country. Moreover, the registration would have to be of a continuing nature, so that there might in future be no difficulty in determining instanta whether or not any Chinese is lawfully within the country. On this subject the following statement, made by Commissioner North, of San Francisco, in his report for the year 1908, and repeated in his last report, is quoted:

The Chinese-exclusion law as it stands on the statute books to-day seems to me to be as fragmentary, inefficient, and unreasonable as might be possible to suppose. In the first place, as a piece of executive machinery it is very incomplete, there being no provision for compelling the attendance of witnesses by subpœna or otherwise and no authority vested in anyone to administer oaths to witnesses, and consequently no way to punish perjurers. Again, there is no good reason, in my opinion, why general amnesty should not be accorded to all Chinese now in the country not under arrest by a reregistration of such persons, and that after this is done any Chinese showing himself to the appropriate immigration officer to be lawfully in the United States should be allowed the privilege of going to China at will, to remain for such a period of time as suits his convenience. On return he should be landed simply upon identification. This would not weaken the exclusion law in any way, but in my judgment would render it much less expensive to enforce, and would do away with the friction that now exists; also, it would generally be beneficial to all concerned. Again, the law should be amended requiring the evidence of other American citizens to establish nativity and consequent American citizenship. Thousands of Chinese persons have been declared by the courts and other appropriate authorities to be natives of the United States during the past fifteen years. Of this number I verily believe nearly 90 per cent are frauds; but their cases have been adjudicated, and there is no gainsaying their present citizenship. These people have learned during the past few

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years that they can go to China and return at will, accompanied by their wives and children, thus manifolding the original fraud. What has been done can not be undone, but it is high time that some appropriate steps be taken to put an end to this ever-increasing fraud. The vast number of men who have been found to be natives are undoubtedly Chinese persons who have surreptitiously entered the United States either from Canada or Mexico, and that since registration closed in 1894.

(See also report of the inspector in charge of the New York-New Jersey district, p. 140.)

All of these matters are covered by the draft of a bill presented in Appendix I (see particularly sections 13, 15, 22–27, etc., pp. 160, 161, 164, 167, 179, 182); and attention is directed anew to all that was said regarding this matter in last year's report (pp. 147–159).

During the past year the Bureau has caused a number of cases of the smuggling of Chinese to be carefully investigated, and its files contain several interesting and valuable reports on that subject. Along the Mexican border in particular the operations of the smugglers have been active, but there has been a renewed effort on the part of the immigration officials to successfully meet the intricate and varying schemes that are adopted by the promoters and smugglers. In the vicinity of El Paso, and also in the southern district of California, many smuggled Chinese have been apprehended, and several important prosecutions of smugglers are now pending. These prosecutions are in such condition that it would not be to the Government's interest to give the details here. Suffice it to say, that the Bureau is satisfied that arrangements exist, and have existed for some time, under which many Chinese are brought across the land boundary and taken to the large cities of the interior, where they become lost in the Chinese population. It is hoped that the prosecutions now pending may result successfully and be a severe blow to the smuggling industry.

Along the Canadian border, also, the activities of the smugglers have continued, resort being had to various devices to evade the inspectors and pass the Chinese into the country. At Buffalo in the fall of 1908 an attempt was made to bring 10 Chinese across the lake in an open boat. A severe storm arose and the boat was dashed against the sea wall, 6 of the Chinese being drowned and 4 rescued with great difficulty. Two of the white men implicated in the smuggling escaped, while another was captured, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. A simliar attempt was made earlier in the year to bring a party of 8 Chinese across the lake in a small boat and land them at Buffalo. This time all of the Chinese were captured, as well as the 2 white men who had charge of the party. One of the latter plead guilty and was sentenced to sixty days in jail and a fine of $1, the judge in imposing such a light sentence evidently taking into consideration the fact that the man had already spent more than five months in jail while awaiting trial because of his inability to furnish bond. The other smuggler plead not guilty, was convicted, and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment and a fine of $1. In another case 5 Chinamen were brought over in the vicinity of Buffalo in an automobile and were captured. The 3 white men who had charge of the party were also apprehended, 2 of them being convicted and sentenced, 1 to pay a fine of $250 and serve one day in jail and the other to pay a fine of $1 and serve seven months in jail, and the third party pleading guilty and being sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of $1. In several

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instances it was discovered that Chinese were being placed in bonded cars on the Canadian side of the boundary and passed through the lines.

In December, 1908, information was obtained which led the Bureau to believe that arrangements were being made for the wholesale smuggling of Chinese from Mexico into American gulf ports by the use of sailing vessels. Inspector A. P. Schell, of New York, was detailed to conduct a thorough investigation. He spent several months in Mexico and the Gulf States and submitted a report of great value, having in the meantime so conducted his investigations as to bring about the indictment of 12 persons for smuggling, 3 of whom plead guilty and the trials of the rest of whom are still pending. His investigations also resulted in the forfeiture under libel proceedings of 1 vessel that had been engaged in the unlawful traffic and would doubtless have so resulted with regard to the other vessel but for the fact that it was wrecked. It was shown that at least 39 Chinese had been landed in the vicinity of New Orleans, only 1 of whom, however, was captured, the rest having proceeded promptly to their destinations in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York.

In one respect in particular the year has witnessed what the Bureau regards as distinctly an advance step in a reasonable enforcement of the exclusion laws, viz, the perfection of a system under which each Chinese person regularly admitted to the country may be supplied with a certificate of identity, so prepared as to be noncounterfeitable and practically indestructible, which he may always retain in his possession as indubitable proof of his legal entry. On March 19, 1909, Bureau circular No. 27 was issued putting said plan into operation. The certificate to be used has been prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on secret paper from specially engraved plates. This is an application to Chinese entering the mainland of the same system which was applied a year ago to the cases of American citizens of the Chinese race in the Hawaiian Islands, as described in the report for 1908 (pp. 159–160). The inspector in charge at Honolulu reports that the registration of Chinese-Americans under that plan in the said islands has been practically completed and is found to be entirely satisfactory.

In another respect have the Chinese been favored, viz, by the adoption, in October, 1908, of a plan devised by the Bureau under which Chinese of alleged American birth may have their cases investigated and their status determined before they leave the United States on visits abroad. This is accomplished by an amendment of rule 39 of the Chinese regulations, applying to the cases of such Chinese a system of "return certificates" somewhat similar to that provided by the law in the cases of lawfully domiciled laborers. The plan is found to operate to the distinct advantage of all concerned.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

In accordance with the regular practice reports have been submitted to the Bureau by the various commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge of the several seaports of entry, of the Canadian and Mexican borders, and of the districts into which the country is divided for convenience in enforcing the laws. Those reports cover the administration of both the immigration and the

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Chinese-exclusion statutes and regulations, and indicate in most instances that there is no lack of endeavor and enthusiasm in the work. It would be both interesting and useful to give extracts from many of the reports, which would be the Bureau's disposition were it not so important to keep this document within reasonable limits. Many of the details of the work are at least indicated by the statistics herein given and discussed, but it would be valuable to afford expression in this public manner to the views of the Bureau's chief field officers who have distinct ideas on the live questions with which they have to deal. Space, however, will not permit of the insertion even of extracts from more than a limited few. The most important or typical reports are therefore selected, with the general comment that the others are satisfactory in character.

New York being the most important gateway for immigration, the report of the commissioner there is always inserted in this document. The Canadian and Mexican borders rank next in importance, by reason of the peculiar circumstances under which both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws have to be enforced and the often almost insurmountable difficulties and embarrassments that have to be overcome. Never, however, have the interior districts been as important as during the past year, because the activities of the service have been so extensively directed toward ridding the country of undesirable aliens, who had in the three preceding years gained entry contrary to law or become public charges. In the arrest and deportation of Chinese, also, successful results have increased, as shown in the comment regarding Table 6 (p. 109), but in this respect there has not yet been as much improvement as the Bureau desires. It can be imagined, therefore, that the reports of inspectors in charge of interior districts are by no means lacking in items of interest.

The report of the commissioner at New York reads as follows:

I became commissioner May 28, so that I have held office only during one month and three days of the period to which this report is intended to relate. The tide of immigration, which in 1908 fell to a low point, appears again to be rising rapidly, and I proceeded at once to take steps to reduce so far as possible the number of aliens ineligible under our laws who shall during the next year attempt to pass through Ellis Island. These laws, except as they relate to contract laborers, exclude only such manifestly undesirable persons as idiots, insane persons, paupers, persons likely to become public charges, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, convicted criminals, prostitutes, etc. A mere reading of this list shows that they could not be less exacting without exposing the country to grave danger. Even their strict execution makes it possible to keep out only what may be termed "scum," or the very worst elements that seek to come here. That no one, including particularly intending immigrants, should have any misapprehension as to the policy to be followed at Ellis Island, a notice of which the following is a copy was issued on June 4:

"It is necessary that the standard of inspection at Ellis Island be raised. Notice hereof is given publicity in order that intending immigrants may be advised before embarkation that our immigration law will be strictly enforced; so that those who are unable to measure up to the requirements of the law may not waste their time or money in coming here only to encounter the hardships of deportation."

But actually to raise the standard of inspection at a great immigration office requires something more than a general notice. The whole official force must be carefully and uniformly trained in the exercise of proper care. It is necessary to ascertain who does and who does not know and understand the statutes, and amongst other things to explain the facts and elements to be considered in determining whether or not an immigrant is a "pauper" or a "person likely to become a public charge." All of this requires time and patience, and one month is so short a period that I shall defer report of results until later.

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On June 28 another important notice was issued and at once gave rise to so much misrepresentation that I cite it:

"Certain steamship companies are bringing to this port many immigrants whose funds are manifestly inadequate for their proper support until such time as they are likely to obtain profitable employment. Such action is improper and must cease. In the absence of a statutory provision, no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the amount of money an immigrant must bring with him, but in most cases it will be unsafe for immigrants to arrive with less than twenty-five dollars ($25) besides railroad ticket to destination, while in many instances they should have more. They must in addition, of course, satisfy the authorities that they will not become charges either on public or private charity."

This notice is not, as so many have claimed it to be, a rule under which inspectors must exclude immigrants with less than $25, and thus an attempt to create a property test not found in the statutes. It is merely a humane notice to intending immigrants that upon landing they will require at least some small amount of money with which to meet their wants while looking about for employment. That it was time for the Government to serve this warning * * * is shown by a mere inspection of some of the records of incoming vessels. For instance, of 251 alien steerage passengers on a recently arriving vessel, 37 were accompanying wives and children, and of the remaining 214, 30 had no money, 13 had $1 or less, 11 had $2, 15 had $4 or less, 33 had $6 or less, 31 had $8 or less, 21 had $10 or less, and 60 had $10 apiece. And yet the majority of these indigent people were going to congested portions of our large cities where the competition among newly arrived immigrants for a living is very great. One hundred and thirty-five were bound for New York City. Undoubtedly the principal test to which immigrants should be subjected is as to their ability to become self-supporting, but the Government may properly insist that while looking for employment they shall not run the risk of becoming objects of charity. And this leads me to remark that the practice under which penniless immigrants are allowed to qualify after arrival by receiving gifts of money from persons under no moral or legal obligation to support them is a bad one and should gradually be terminated. With this in view I added to the notice of June 28, above referred to, this clause:

"Only in instances deemed by the Government to be of exceptional merit will gifts to destitute immigrants after arrival be considered in determining whether or not they are qualified to land; for, except where such gifts are to those legally entitled to support (as to wives, minor children, etc.), the recipients stand here as objects of private charity, and our statutes do not contemplate that such aliens shall enter the country."

One of many objections to such gifts is that they are often mere subterfuges to defeat the law. Instances are constantly coming to our attention where money so given is taken from the immigrant in indecent haste, at times even before he leaves the Barge Office. Incidentally, I note that Canada (which many will be surprised to learn is now stricter than the United States as regards the admission of immigrants) declines to receive immigrants who are unable upon arrival to show $25 which they have brought with them. They are not allowed to qualify through gifts of money received after arrival.

One reason why so many destitute immigrants come here is that there are certain wicked agencies abroad (and even in this country) whose sole purpose is to exploit immigrants, give them false advice, and circumvent our statutes. Of these agencies I shall have more to say later, and now only point out that they are not receiving the attention they deserve.

I have already adverted to the easy-going character of our exclusion laws and stated that even their strict enforcement keeps out only the very bad elements of foreign countries. Between these elements and those that are a real benefit to the country (as so many of our immigrants are) there lies a class who may be quite able to earn a living here, but who in doing so tend to pull down our standards of living. I am not now concerned with the question whether or not laws can be framed which will correctly describe this undesirable class. I wish merely to emphasize, what must be known to every thinking person, that it is coming here in considerable numbers and that we are making no effort to exclude it. Few people are bold enough to claim that we are in urgent need of any more immigrants who will crowd into the congested districts of our large cities. And yet this is where a large percentage of our immigrants now go and stay. At a time when portions of the West are crying for out-of-door labor the congestion in New York City may be increasing at the rate of many thousands per month. Another way of putting this is to say that much of our present-day immigration is not responsive to the legitimate demands for additional labor in the United States. I think this fact should be made known throughout those sections of our country where many erroneously think that further restrictions of the

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right kind would increase the difficulties incident to obtaining labor for which there is a real demand. Quite the contrary is the case, for poor immigration tends to deter good immigrants from coming.

If the immigration law is to be executed at Ellis Island with the thoroughness which its importance requires, both more men and more space must be provided. It frequently happens that 5,000 aliens arrive in one day. With the force of inspectors at my disposal not over two minutes can be devoted to each of them at the first inspection, at which over 70 per cent are usually admitted. Those held for special inquiry of course receive further investigation, of which I am not now speaking. The inadequacy of the period of two minutes above mentioned is emphasized further when we remember that there are now 38 questions to be asked and notations made in response thereto on the manifest. And to accomplish even this inadequate inspection the inspectors must work nine hours almost continuously. The situation becomes infinitely worse when 5,000 arrive on each of two or three succeeding days. I see that in May, 1907, 150,000 arrived, or an average of 5,000 a day for each of thirty successive days. This may happen again, and I feel it my duty to state plainly that if it does full or proper inspection will, in the absence of increased facilities, be out of the question, both for lack of time and lack of physical and mental endurance on the part of the officials.

The question will be asked, Why should there be received at Ellis Island on any one day more immigrants than can be carefully inspected? My inclination, of course, is to take only such a number (say 3,000), and so far as practicable I shall act accordingly. But if with an average of 5,000 a day for one month I were to decline to receive over 3,000 a day it might well be charged that it was the duty of the Government to make timely provision for the proper inspection of such number of immigrants as were likely to arrive, so that commerce need not be improperly impeded or immigrants unnecessarily kept aboard iron ships, oftentimes in hot weather. As the Immigration Service is self-supporting (or, if not, can readily be made so), there seems special reason why adequate facilities should exist for the prompt and efficient transaction of all business. Even at the writing of this report, with immigration far from its highest figure, many of the officials are obliged to work overtime day after day. Not a few are on duty over ten hours. There is here a force of very willing workers, but that, I submit, is no reason why a large number of them should be called upon, sometimes for several days in succession, to render services involving unusually long hours.

As regards additional space required, I call particular attention to the lack of quarters for the transaction of that very important branch of our work known as "special inquiry." The room in which immigrants held for this purpose are detained is so inadequate as to be a reproach to the Government. Almost the same can be said of the room in which witnesses appearing before the boards are compelled to await their turn to testify. There are but three court rooms prober, whereas six boards have since June 1 frequently been in session. There should be treble the space that we now have for the various kinds of "special-inquiry" work, but I shall defer specific recommendations until later.

Our hospital facilities, thanks to the recent construction of a contagious-disease hospital on the new island, will probably now be adequate, except that there is no proper ward for holding for observation cases in which it is suspected that the alien may be affected mentally. Certain wooden barracks are now used for this purpose. They were never intended to stand permanently, and, furthermore, are dangerous by reason of their inflammability. Here, too, I shall defer specific recommendations until later, only pointing out now that something must be done before long. A fine new dormitory building, recently built at a cost of about $450,000, will facilitate materially the transaction of our business, though it is already taxed to its utmost. Unfortunately no provision has been made either for baths, forced ventilation, or freight-elevator service, all of which are important and must be added.

It is very annoying to have to report that some of the immigrant aid societies represented at Ellis Island are grossly mismanaged. When I was commissioner before I was compelled to take drastic action in respect of several, and I shall do so again in all instances where investigation may show this to be proper. A few of these societies are mere commercial institutions, in which the immigrant is not only exploited but compelled to remain in filthy surroundings and foul atmosphere. Societies of this class will shortly be either reformed or removed altogether from the island, and none should welcome this action more than the good ones, of which there are several here working really in the interest of the immigrant and incidentally aiding the Government.

The immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws are enforced along the Canadian border and at Canadian seaports in accordance with

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agreements with the various steamship and railway companies, entered into for the purpose of giving effect to the laws and regulations without any undue interference with a free commercial intercourse between Canada and this country. Beginning with the next fiscal year the enforcement of both sets of laws will be under the general supervision of the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada, whose headquarters are located at Montreal. During the past fiscal year, however, the said commissioner has been in charge of the enforcement of the immigration law only, the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws being vested in the various inspectors in charge whose districts abut on the boundary and inspectors in charge of the several border ports of entry for Chinese. Concerning the first, therefore, extracts are given from the report of the commissioner, while with respect to the latter it is necessary to quote from a typical report of the inspectors in charge.

The part of the report of the commissioner for Canada which is deemed of particular interest reads as follows:

As suggested in my last annual report, in order that the work performed may be easily understood * * * it is deemed necessary to adhere to the plan of dividing the total number of aliens examined into classes.

Class A. Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at ports of arrival under the immigration laws of the United States:	
Number examined at Canadian Atlantic seaports	14,218
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports	1,521
Total	15,739
Number debarred and causes therefor—	
Feeble-minded	2
Epileptics	2
Insane	5
Tuberculosis	2
Trachoma	51
Other dangerous contagious diseases	2
Likely to become public charges	39
Contract laborers	9
Guardians to deported aliens, section 11	5
Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parents	13
Criminals	6
Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act	4
Total debarred	140
Percentage of class A debarred	.9

The accompanying tables contain detailed information as to the number of aliens brought by each steamship line, such tables also showing, by lines, the percentage of arrivals failing to measure up to the standard of fitness demanded by our laws.

Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival:	
Total number examined	6,480
Number debarred	319
Percentage debarred	4.92
Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year:	
Total number examined	9,962
Number debarred	429
Percentage debarred	4.30
Class C C. Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:	
Total number examined	4,649
Number debarred	174
Percentage debarred	3.74

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Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class:	
Total number examined	13,784
Number debarred	788
Percentage debarred	5.71
Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:	
Total number manifested	34,689
Number debarred	1,452
Percentage debarred	4.18
Total number examined at border stations (including Chinese)	71,339
Number debarred and causes therefor—	
Idiots	3
Imbeciles	1
Feeble-minded	10
Epileptics	7
Insane	37
Tuberculosis	36
Trachoma	568
Favus	5
Other dangerous contagious diseases	36
Beggars	48
Likely to become public charges	1,324
Surgeon's certificate	152
Contract laborers	599
Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parents	20
Assisted aliens	15
Criminals	64
Polygamists	18
Prostitutes	97
Procurers	35
Guardians with deported aliens, section 11	25
Under passport provision, section 1	62
Chinese excluded	103
Total debarred	3,265
Percentage debarred of border classes	4.57

In addition to diseases found among the border classes compelling exclusion of the afflicted, the medical examiners also show 1,273 cases having minor physical defects which in many instances contributed to the cause for excluding the applicant.

Augmenting the number of aliens examined at border stations whose debarment was necessary under the law, those stations report a total of 2,022 aliens who were refused examination because of inability or unwillingness to meet the requirements of rule 25 of the regulations pertaining to the matter of head tax.

There must also be added to the number excluded at the border, a total of 1,195 aliens who were held for boards of special inquiry, but who failed to report for examination.

In the foregoing figures are included 1,775 Chinese necessarily mentioned in this report by reason of head tax being assessed through this office.

Grand total examined	90,295
Grand total debarred	6,622
Percentage debarred	7.33

While the above record shows that officers in this jurisdiction, as per the requirements of our immigration laws and regulations, examined a total of 90,295 aliens, it is considered worthy of note that the latter were selected from nearly 8,000,000 regular passengers who crossed the Canadian border into the United States during the twelve months to which this report alludes.

The amount of head tax collected during the same period was $134,650, showing a decrease of $49,578 from the collections for the fiscal year previous.

Manifests received from the Canadian trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific lines show that 4,703 alien passengers departed from the United States during the past year by the Canadian route.

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While immigration of all classes through and from Canada to the United States for the past year, shows an increase of 10,719, yet as compared with preceding years, the records for the year just closed present some peculiar phases. Arrivals of United States destined aliens at Canadian seaports for two years were as follows:

	1908.	1909.	Decrease.
			Per cent.
Atlantic ports	17,381	14,218	18.19
Pacific ports	1,724	1,521	11.77

This falling off in immigration to the United States via Canadian seaports can perhaps be explained by the decrease in all immigration to Canada from abroad, due to the restrictions by which the Dominion immigration officials have set out to improve the standard of present day immigration to their country.

The records for Classes B, C, C C, D, and E, for two years, however, can not be so easily and naturally explained.

	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Class B	14,866	6,480	.....	56.41
Class C	13,599	9,962	.....	26.74
Class C C	.....	4,649	100.00	.....
Class D	12,250	13,784	12.52	.....
Class E	18,111	34,689	91.53	.....

The difference in the figures as regards Classes B and C might be explained in part, when we consider that restricted immigration to Canada has created a greater demand for the labor of those already here; but decrease of immigration of these classes is largely attributable to the increase shown in Classes C C and D, the first claiming residence of more than one year in Canada though unable to show any proof thereof, and the second having convinced the examining officers of a residence in Canada to exceed one year—in other words, the increase is all in the direction of evasion of the head-tax requirements.

Reference to Class E above, shows a remarkable movement in the number of Canadian citizens coming to the United States for a permanent settlement, the increase approximating 92 per cent over the fiscal year of 1908. * * * Should those interested in statistics inquire for a cause for the above exodus of Canadians to the United States, it may be stated, as a result of careful questioning for manifest purposes, that, in many instances, the claim is made that native workmen are being replaced by those brought into Canada under the Government's immigration policy, and to accept this explanation is not difficult when we recall conditions existing in the United States, where in many of the great manufacturing centers, particularly in the New England States, native help has been entirely superseded by the foreign article.

In addition to the foregoing, there is an element in the travel from Canada to the United States, in which I feel our Bureau will be especially interested, reference being had to citizens of our own country who, having settled in Canada, return to again take up their residence in the United States.

Commencing with January 1 of the current year, a record has been compiled, showing that 6,869 of such citizens were interviewed by our officers during the past six months, and as containing important information, it has been directed that a similar record be obtained in the future. As the foregoing record covered that period of the year when the movement would naturally be northbound, I feel it perfectly safe to say that not less than 15,000 American citizens returned from Canada within the year to resume residence in the United States.

As to quality of the immigration reported in the foregoing, some improvement is shown as compared with the immigration of preceding years. Particularly is this true as regards aliens coming to Canadian Atlantic ports, when the record for unfitness is shown to be less than 1 per cent of the total arrivals. This improvement can not be attributed to any less rigid enforcement of the laws by the Bureau's officers at the ports mentioned, but may be credited to the greater care exercised by the steamship lines in selecting their passengers, the latter in large measure resulting from instructions from the Dominion immigration department to its officers whereby aliens disembarking at Canadian Atlantic ports are more carefully scrutinized than

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ever before. The percentage of unfitness among aliens applying for admission at border stations, however, evidences little or no change, the record for the past year showing that more than 7 per cent of the total were rejected, which corresponds practically with the record for former years.

It is felt that the Bureau may regard with interest the following table * * * showing the success which has attended the efforts of Canadian border officers to apprehend and bring to justice offenders against the immigration law.

Civil actions and prosecutions.

Name.	Section of act Feb. 20, 1907, violated.	Disposition.
Cecil Roosevelt, Gertrude Baird, and Ella Fox.	8	Pending.
Giovanni Inglesi	8	Guilty; sentence suspended.
H. L. Jenkins Lumber Co	4	Pending.
Samuel Scott	3	Not guilty.
Mrs. Elbertha Blount	3	Guilty; 1 day, $150.
Herbert Wright	8	Nolle prossed, account refusal prosecuting witness, resident Canada, to attend.
Francis Taggart	3	Guilty; 6 months, $200.
Eva Johnson	3	Guilty; 6 months, $150.
Clara Lewis	3	Nolle prossed, account death prosecuting witness.
Ella Wright	3	Not guilty.
Gelardo Spanula	3	Defendant failed to appear for trail; bondsmen held for $2,500 and costs.
Madame Lemoine	3	Guilty; 10 days, $2,000.
Henry White	3	Guilty; 2 years, $25.
Edward Crozier	3	Not guilty.
Joe Ruffino	3	Guilty; 3½ years, $1.
Madeline Gould	3	Guilty; 1 day, $50.
William Schmidt	3	Indictment quashed account U. S. Supreme Court decision.
Georga Reilly	3	Nolle prossed account U. S. Supreme Court decision.
R. J. Northrup	4 and 5	Pending.
American Express Co	4 and 5	Compromised by defendant paying $500.
William Schmidt	3	Not guilty.
Robert Foote	19	Pending.
Warren Cole	3	Prosecution defeated by defendant marrying prosecuting witness.
Flossie Rankin	3	Guilty; 1 day, $250.
Leona Wells	3	Not guilty.
Edith Fisher	3	Do.
Jack Everetts	8	Warrant arrest issued; case dropped, lack evidence.
Burt and Mabel Clark	3	Prosecution defeated by death of defendant Burt Clark.
Mrs. Jessie Bartlett	3	Nolle prossed; Supreme Court decision.
Emma King	3	Do.
Margaret Elliott	3	Not guilty.
Frank Scalzo	3	Do.
Madame Mary Gain	3	Nolle prossed; Supreme Court decision.
Winnie Anderson	3	Do.
Thomas Olsen	8	Guilty; fine $150.
Alexander Weldon	3	Nolle prossed; defendant married prosecuting witness.
John Erwin Moore	8	Not guilty.
Draico Dazoff	25 and 5392, Rev. Stat.	Guilty; 2 weeks, $1.
American Locomotive Co	4 and 5	Pending.
Ida Lewis	3	Guilty; 2 years, $250. Fine paid; remainder sentence suspended.
Mrs. Laura Roland	3	Guilty; 2 years, $100.
Frank Rice	3	Guilty; 3 years, $1,000.
Rocco Labazitti	3	Guilty; 4 months, $1.50.
Thomas Thompson	8	Pending.
Giovanni Di Stasi	3	Do.
Max Miller	3	Do.
Jake Grinwald	3	Do.

The Supreme Court ruling which so curtailed the efforts of federal officers in the matter of prosecuting persons charged with harboring immoral women necessitated discontinuance of many cases where conviction and punishment were well merited; yet, notwithstanding, I am confident that the campaign waged by the Bureau against the importation of alien girls and women for immoral purposes, along the entire northern frontier, has had a most wholesome effect. It is thoroughly realized, however,

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that the above classes are both crafty and unscrupulous and that constant vigilance is demanded from every officer to prevent nullification of the good work already done.

By virtue of authority contained in department warrants, inspectors in this jurisdiction during the past fiscal year returned to the countries whence they came 256 aliens, a few of which surreptitiously entered the country, but most of which number became deportable under our laws within three years from date of landing.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to again assure the Bureau that conditions pertaining to oriental immigration through the British Columbia doorway continue most satisfactory. Through rigid adherence to the rule promulgated by the Dominion immigration department, whereby all orientals holding passports to the United States are compelled to disembark at a United States port, and owing to the arrangement whereby restriction of Japanese and Hindu immigration to Canada has been effectively brought about, violations of our laws along the Washington boundary have been reduced to a minimum. In view, however, of the large number of orientals already domiciled in British Columbia, it will be appreciated that relaxation in the border inspection work as now enforced would be most unwise, for such action would only invite infractions of our immigration laws. * * *

In the judgment of the writer, that provision of the present immigration act which exempts the carrying line from payment of head tax in respect of all aliens who have had an uninterrupted residence of one year in Canada should be repealed.

Those who mistakenly argued that such a provision be given a place in the present law were sure that it would make for a freer intercourse between the people of Canada and the United States. As a matter of fact, its workings have been directly contrary to this idea.

Our present immigration law is so drawn as to make all aliens, excepting representatives of foreign governments, amenable to its provisions; those from Canada claiming more than one year's residence in that country—hence being nontaxable—requiring precisely the same examination as those for whom head tax is assessed.

It is left for those interested to imagine what a task is imposed upon the Bureau's officers in this jurisdiction, who are first required to separate the above classes and then to obtain proof of residence of those claiming exemption from payment of head tax by reason of an uninterrupted sojourn of one year in Canada. This latter provision of the law has only put a premium upon falsehood, and despite the efforts of the Bureau's officers to enforce the act as directed, it is firmly believed that the very first requirement of the present law, to wit, "that there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of $4 for every alien entering the United States," is constantly being violated by the deceptions practiced by aliens seeking entry to the United States from Canada.

I respectfully submit that only the slightest reflection is required to justify the conclusion that the phase of the law now being discussed is a positive hindrance to travel from Canada to the United States; is calculated to establish classes among aliens where all should be treated on a common footing; and lastly, on account of the difficulty in proving residence of aliens in Canada, is quite incapable of enforcement as Congress intended.

* * * * * * *

Through the courtesy of the superintendent of the Dominion immigration department, I am enabled to invite the attention of the Bureau to the record of immigration to Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, such record being as follows:

Month.	British.	Continental.	United States.	Total.
July	4,674	2,177	4,479	11,330
August	3,708	1,690	4,684	10,082
September	3,655	1,748	4,689	10,092
October	2,994	1,510	4,585	9,089
November	1,584	1,418	4,028	7,030
December	1,011	1,087	2,862	4,960
January	770	1,031	2,296	4,097
February	1,021	1,150	2,620	4,791
March	4,327	2,955	9,182	16,464
April	6,584	5,044	12,609	24,237
May	10,577	7,346	11,107	29,030
June	6,502	5,159	9,208	20,869
Total	47,407	32,315	72,349	152,071

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For easy comparison of emigration from the United States to Canada with immigration from Canada to the United States during the past year, the showing of our records regarding the number of aliens admitted is given.

Aliens manifested on board steamship and examined at ports of arrival under the immigration laws of the United States	15,417
Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival	6,116
Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year	9,495
Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof	4,454
Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class	12,920
Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence	33,118
Total	81,520
To which there should be added United States citizens returning to the United States after residence in Canada, approximated	15,000
Total	96,520

Inspector Harry R. Sisson, in charge for several years of the New York-New Jersey district and of the ports of entry for Chinese of New York City and Malone, N. Y., has submitted a concise report, from which the following, with regard to the enforcement of the law on the border, is quoted:

There were 530 applicants for admission at Malone, 41 at New York, and 3 at Buffalo, the number at Malone being by far the largest handled at that port during any one year and an increase over the preceding year of about 35 per cent, this being about the corresponding increase of the general work in this district. In addition to those applying for admission, the privilege of transit was granted to 956 at Malone and 309 at this port. * * * During the year, 109 Chinese were arrested in the district, and complaints filed before United States commissioners charging them with being unlawfully within the United States, which with 19 pending from the preceding year, made a total of 128 considered, of which number 53 were discharged, 25 actually deported, 6 awaiting deportation, 14 forfeited bail, and the remainder pending at the close of the year.

While this report shows that about 50 per cent of the Chinese were ordered deported by the United States commissioners, I would call attention to the fact that of the 49 cases taken before [three of the] commissioners * * * in the northern district of New York, 30 were discharged, 3 ordered deported, and 16 [remain] pending. The results obtained before [another] commissioner * * * who ordered 19 deported out of 25 cases considered, have been very satisfactory, yet no more than the Government is entitled to when the general conditions and the character of the evidence offered in these cases in that district are taken into consideration.

The number of vessels arriving at this port having Chinese aboard as members of the crew has steadily increased during the last several years, there having been 194 vessels in port during the past year, with 2,906 Chinese employed thereon, this being an increase of 58 vessels and 535 Chinese over the preceding year. Of this number, there were 14 escapes from 8 vessels, the masters of which were indicted with but two exceptions.

As I have outlined in preceding reports, it is practically impossible to convict a master of a vessel under the present statute unless we are able to show gross neglect or connivance upon his part, and it is also very difficult to bring this class of case to trial for the reason that the courts refuse to interfere with commerce by compelling a master to remain in port.

The general work along the Canadian border, particularly at Buffalo, in connection with the prevention of the smuggling of Chinese, has been very gratifying, there having been arrested in the latter city 28 Chinese and 10 white men, some of the most notorious smugglers in that vicinity being included in this number. Action against the following named persons has been taken for aiding and abetting the unlawful landing of Chinese:

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Charles Roth, convicted November 30, 1908; sentenced to seven months in Erie County Penitentiary.
Thomas Roach, pleaded guilty November 30, 1908; sentenced to sixty days in Erie County Penitentiary.
Henry Reischel, convicted November 30; sentenced to seven months in Erie County Penitentiary.
Charles Slosberg, convicted November 30; fined $250.
Thomas W. O'Brien, pleaded guilty December 4; sentenced to one year in Erie County Penitentiary.
William Riley, pleaded guilty December 4; sentenced to one year in Erie County Penitentiary.
Edward Baltz, indicted January 19, 1909. (In Canada.)
Charles Friese, held for grand jury March 27; $500 bail.
William Dickman, held for grand jury March 27, $500 bail.
George White, held for grand jury April 17; $1,000 bail.
Harry Lee, held for grand jury April 17; $1,000 bail.
Frank Roth, indicted by grand jury. (In Canada.)

MALONE, N. Y.

Napoleon Labonty, pleaded guilty June 10; sentenced to six months in Broome County Jail.
Joseph L'Aventure, indicted by grand jury; $5,000 bail.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cardo Lorenzo, pleaded guilty April 13; sentenced to one month in New York County Jail.

On the 1st of July, 1907, the Mexican border from the Gulf westward to the California line was placed under a supervising inspector, whose experience and record in the service had been such as to assure the Bureau that he would be able to cope with the extremely difficult task of bringing about a systematic, uniform, and efficient administration of both sets of laws on the southern boundary. This expectation has not been disappointed. The improvement effected in the two years of Mr. Frank W. Berkshire's administration, and particularly in the past year, is almost incalculable. The following, quoted from his report, will show in a general way what has been accomplished with both laws during the year:

* * * Legitimate immigration over the southern land boundary is largely confined to Mexicans and aliens of other races who have acquired a residence in Mexico and thereafter come to the United States. This class of immigration shows an increase from year to year as the territory adjacent to the boundary becomes more thickly populated. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that there will be in the near future any large increase in the legitimate immigrant arrivals by way of the Mexican border.

As pointed out in the previous year's report, the notable examples of illegitimate immigration via the ports of this district have been in the past Japanese and Syrians, whose advent into Mexico was caused principally by the idea that the said country afforded an easy means of securing ingress to the United States. During the year just ended, Syrian arrivals in this district have experienced a large falling off, and there is no evidence now at hand to indicate that there is likely to be any increase in this character of immigration by way of the Mexican border district for some time to come. It seems therefore but fair to assume that the prediction previously made, to the effect that Syrian immigration would naturally show a diminution when the impression was removed at the seaports of southern Europe that the Mexican route afforded the most favorable means of entry into the United States, has been borne out and that the undesirable of that race are at last realizing that the extra expense attending their passage from their native country to the United States through Mexico is not justified.

It is distinctly gratifying to this office, and will doubtless prove so to the Bureau, to note that with the agreement had between the United States and Japan, combined with an alert administration of the law on the part of our officers, Japanese immigra-

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tion through this district has been reduced to the minimum, and, as pointed out one year ago, there is no reason to believe that under the existing arrangement Japanese immigration can prove in any way a source of embarrassment to our service. * * *

Criminal prosecutions and civil suits were instituted within the Mexican border district during the fiscal year just ended for violations of the immigration laws as follows:

Criminal prosecutions.

Name.	Section of act Feb. 20, 1907, violated.	Disposition.
Harry Lockfeesh	3	Discharged by United States commissioner.
Jesus R. Pesquera	3	Grand jury refused to indict.
Tomas Valdez	8	Six months' imprisonment.
H. C. Kitamura	3	Do.
Simon Chavez	3	Indictment quashed.
Zacarias Holquin	3	Discharged by district court.
Pedro Padella	3	Do.
Teodoro Villescas	3	Discharged by grand jury.
Mateo Avila	3	Discharged by district court.
Tom John	Bribery	Bond forfeited.
Apolinio Florez	3	Discharged by district court.
Refugio Ruiz	3	Discharged by commissioner.
Ramon Zamora	8	Bound over to fall term.
Juan Lopez	8	Six months' imprisonment.
Jose Flores	8	Do.
Francisco Ruiz	3 and 8	Bound over to fall term; section 8 only.
Justino Lopez	3	Discharged by United States commissioner.
Manuel Salazar	3	Four years' imprisonment.
William French	8	Bound over to fall term.
Pedro Moran	8	Do.
Cecilio De Leon	8	Do.
Deamaso Guzman	8	Do.
Ramon Arroyo	8	Do.

Civil suits.

James McCoy	4	Continued to December, 1909.
A. H. Boyt	4	Compromised by payment of $250 and costs.
St. L., B. & M. Ry. Co	4	Continued to December, 1909.

* * * * * * *

By direction of the Bureau this office detailed two inspectors for special investigation work in the Mexican border district in the enforcement of those provisions of the immigration laws relating to the "white-slave" traffic. This office is pleased to report that the work is being conducted with commendable zeal and meeting with success, and it is believed that this investigation will have the effect of accomplishing at least a temporary eradication of the evil in this section of the country. To effect a permanent solution it will, of course, be necessary to continue an active pursuit of lawbreakers of this character.

* * * * * * *

In view of the fact that there are no ports of entry for Chinese on this border, the work consists principally in the prevention of illegal entry of Chinese and the apprehension of such as escape detection at the time of crossing the border.

In addition to this feature of the work [784 Chinese have passed out of the United States at ports of this district, passing through the United States in transit, and 279 Chinese have entered at ports in this district to pass through the United States and out at other ports].

* * * * * * *

Investigations have been made as follows:

Applications for laborers' return certificates	37
Applications for duplicate certificates of residence	19
Preinvestigations relative to status of merchants, alleged natives, and their children	13
Applications for admission at ports of entry in other districts	29
Total	98

* * * * * * *

During the year there was a total of 557 arrests [of Chinese], and in addition to this number 134 cases were pending before trial and 172 awaiting deportation or appeal at

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the close of the previous fiscal year, making a total of 863 cases considered. Of this number, it will be noted, 72 were discharged, 540 deported, 12 died, escaped, or forfeited bail, 135 are pending, and 104 were at the close of the year awaiting deportation or appeal. * * *

As pointed out in the last annual report, this office recognized that the most difficult proposition confronting it in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws was the situation at El Paso, Tex. By reference to the report of actual arrests which occurred during the fiscal year 1908 as compared with the arrests for the fiscal year just ended, it will be noted that there has been a decrease. This is accounted for by the fact that the inspection on all lines of railways leading from El Paso has been made uniform and rigid, while during the previous year such inspections were, particularly in reference to freight cars, only periodical. Since rigid inspection of all trains has been undertaken contraband Chinese have been driven to more difficult and expensive means of effecting illegal entry; hence it naturally follows that a lesser number of attempts are made to use the more hazardous routes by which to reach the interior of the country.

There has been no change worthy of mention in respect to the manner in which Chinese cases are prosecuted at El Paso. This subject was recently treated in great detail in a special report addressed to the Bureau, and it would seem unnecessary to review conditions in that respect at this time. A comparison of pending cases, however, shows that at the close of the fiscal year just ended there were 122 cases pending in the western district of Texas, as against 116 pending at the close of the previous year, which would indicate that in this respect we are losing rather than gaining ground.

During the fiscal year 1908 there were 8 arrests made for violations of the exclusion laws, 6 of which cases were pending at the close of the said year. During the present year there were 32 such arrests, and, including those pending from the previous year, dispositions of the cases are as follows:

Convicted and sentenced	8
Fugitive from justice	8
Indictment dismissed and defendant permitted to accept order of deportation to China	1
Convicted, but granted new trial	1
Died before trial	1
Pending before trial	13
Acquitted	6
Total	38

The convictions secured during the year were important ones, and some of the defendants to be tried are among the leaders of smuggling operations at El Paso.

* * * * * * *

Considering the number of arrests accomplished for violations of the exclusion laws during the past year, the number of important convictions secured, the fact that a number of persons are now fugutives from justice, together with the rigid inspection of every avenue of escape (from El Paso in particular), it is the firm belief of this office that the effect during the year has been to reduce to a minimum the smuggling of Chinese who have never been in the United States before. But the unsatisfactory situation still exists in reference to Chinese who hold valid certificates of residence, but who have doubtless been out of the country and have effected an illegal entry at El Paso, as is evidenced by the number who appear at the office for the purpose of securing permission to leave the place. This subject has been fully presented to the Bureau on various occasions in the past, and there is no apparent necessity for dilating on same at this juncture. To eradicate this evil, one of two remedies is necessary—either increase the force to an impracticable extent or amend the law in the manner recommended in the last annual report.

A report showing very satisfactory conditions has been received from the inspector in charge of the important district of southern California, Mr. Harry H. Weddle, who was placed in charge of that section as a separate district in October, 1908. The report of Commissioner North, of San Francisco (the most important port in Chinese matters), is quoted elsewhere (p. 129), and the statistics for that, as well as for each of the other ports, may be found in the regular statistical tables (pp. 15–111).

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IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

At none of the Atlantic ports except New York does the Government own and control its own landing station. The Ellis Island main building has now been in use since 1901, and each year has witnessed the erection of additional structures or the improvement and extension of those already existing. The station is now in many respects an ideal one, but because of the inconvenient and illogical manner in which the main building was planned when first constructed, changes still need to be made. This is clearly shown by the report of Commissioner Williams, elsewhere quoted (see p. 132).

Provision having been made by Congress for the establishment of government-owned stations at the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, careful attention has been given the matter of selecting suitable sites on which to locate such stations. Sites will no doubt be decided upon early in the ensuing year, and the contracts will then be let promptly and the construction of the buildings completed as soon as possible.

The situation with respect to proposed landing stations at New Orleans and Galveston remains practically the same as stated in last year's report (p. 136). It was found necessary to defer any action regarding the station proposed for Charleston, by reason of the depleted condition of the immigrant fund.

The station on Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, has been completed, but has not been occupied, the depleted condition of the immigrant fund during the past year and the fact that the service must in the forthcoming year be conducted within the limits of a fixed appropriation not being regarded as justifying the incurrence of the large additional expense involved in conducting the new quarters. The following is quoted from a report on this subject made to the Department on January 28, 1909, by former Assistant Secretary Wheeler, who personally inquired with regard to the expense that would be involved in opening the station and the question whether there was any necessity for its immediate occupancy:

> This is a modern and commodious plant, the construction of which has cost to date $189,721.76. Further expenditures involving approximately $10,000, comprising oil-burning equipment, outside electric wiring, laundry machinery, and artesian well, have been contracted for and are presumably now under construction, if not by this time completed. In addition it is roughly estimated that $20,000 will be required for furniture and kindred equipment. (See Acting Commissioner-General's memorandum of November 19, 1908, hereto attached.)
>
> The station is delightfully located, so far as scenic, climatic, and health conditions are concerned, but in my opinion is rather too remote from San Francisco, the trip from wharf to wharf consuming approximately forty-five minutes. Furthermore, in my opinion, the station is many years in advance of the requirements of the service, and, so far as European immigration is concerned, will not actually be required until trans-Atlantic steamers are passing through the Panama Canal.
>
> Commissioner North estimates that the opening of the new station would result in an increase of not more than $2,000 per month in the expenses of conducting the service at his port. (See his letter to the Commissioner-General dated October 16, 1908, hereto attached.) While I do not question Mr. North's good faith in making this estimate, experience teaches that almost invariably estimates of that nature are found to fall short of the expenditures eventually required to be made.
>
> I note that Mr. North makes no mention of one item which it seems to me is especially important, viz, the supplying of food to aliens who would be detained at the new station. It is not believed that this would be a self-supporting proposition as it is at Ellis Island, for at Angel Island there are no collateral opportunities to make the

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business attractive as a financial enterprise. While the steamship companies would have to contribute a considerable sum to pay for the feeding of their passengers, nevertheless, in the last analysis, the Government would certainly be called upon, in one way or another, to bear a very considerable expense in this connection. My own opinion is that a fair estimate of the additional expense which would be entailed upon the Government by the opening af the new station would place that sum at about $50,000 per annum rather than at $24,000 per annum, the sum estimated by Mr. North. But even taking his figures, the additional expense would not be inconsiderable.

[It is recommended, among other things,] that a watchman be detailed from the Immigration Service to act as caretaker and watchman at the Angel Island station until such time as the volume of European immigration entering the port of San Francisco is sufficient to justify the Government in opening the station for the purposes for which it is intended.

Mr. Wheeler's recommendation was adopted by the Department.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

It has become customary to insert in this report a brief statement regarding the cost for the year of enforcing the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws, respectively. All of such expenses during the past year were paid from the immigrant fund. The following statement shows the several objects to which the $3,237,669.08 expended were devoted. The immigrant fund is now a thing of the past, for under the sundry civil appropriation act passed by Congress March 4, 1909, it was directed that after July 1, 1909, all head tax collected shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and the expenses of regulating immigration and of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively, will hereafter be paid from an annual appropriation. The act mentioned stipulates that no more than $500,000 of the full amount appropriated shall be expended for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. In the Bureau's opinion, it would be advisable in future appropriations for this object to completely merge the enforcement of the two sets of laws. It is all immigration business. To keep separate accounts for the Chinese part of it is of no particular advantage, and often is extremely inconvenient, as the same officers are, under the present practice, engaged upon both classes of work.

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FROM THE IMMIGRANT FUND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Expenses of regulating immigration	$1,872,186.38
Enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act, 1909	452,601.30
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y.:	
Remodeling main building	308,890.71
Additional buildings, contagious disease hospital group	181,198.22
Mechanical equipment, etc., contagious disease hospital group	102,188.45
Addition to old hospital building	219,322.50
New water main	189.97
Dredging new channel and construction of new docks	1,579.74
Immigrant station, San Francisco, Cal., construction of immigrant station	66,744.96
Immigrant station, Galveston, Tex., construction of immigrant station	10,766.85
Boarding cutter, immigration service, San Francisco, Cal., construction of steel boarding cutter	22,000.00
Total expenditures	3,237,669.08

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THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

The Bureau at Washington is the headquarters of the Immigration Service, in the comprehensive sense. From it are directed the operations of all the employees stationed throughout the United States and Canada, engaged in the enforcement of the immigration, the alien contract labor, and the Chinese-exclusion laws. Through and by it the Department announces the policies and directs the work as a whole. An account is given in the appendices of the special work of the Divisions of Naturalization and Information, respectively (pp. 187 and 215); but it is necessary to a clear conception of the year's accomplishments that a few pages shall be devoted to recounting the activities and accomplishments of the Bureau proper. For a full description of its duties reference may be had to the report for 1906 (pp. 100–105).

The work of the Bureau is constantly on the increase. Every one of the frequent changes in practice, whether brought about through legislation, judicial determination, or administrative discretion, immeasurably enlarges its duties, by taking it from the known and beaten course and starting it where each step must be studied and measured with caution. The volume of its work can not be gauged by the increase or decrease in the number of aliens entering the country. Thus, although the year 1908 showed the smallest immigration since 1902, the figures covering the work of the Bureau for that year indicated an increase in its volume of 17.8 per cent over the year 1907, during which the immigration was 64 per cent heavier. Likewise there was in 1908 an increase of 29 per cent over the year 1906, when immigration was more than 40 per cent heavier. The nature of its duties is such that they can not be adequately expressed in figures, and the following statements dealing with some of the larger items which permit of classification are only illustrative at best.

Under the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese regulations applications for certificates of residence have been considered and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, in the manner indicated by the following statement:

Cases pending	42
Cases reopened	6
Applications	211
Total	259
Duplicate certificates of residence issued	151
Original certificates of residence found	1
Applications denied	42
Applications dropped	21
Applications pending	44
Total	259

The duplicate copies of all Chinese certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 are on file in the Bureau, in charge of an officer designated at the time the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon collectors of internal revenue throughout the country, with respect to the issuance of original and duplicate certificates and the verification of the certificates presented by laborers leaving the

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United States with the intention to return. In addition to the 259 applications for duplicates above enumerated, verification has been had of the certificates presented by the 1,102 Chinese laborers, shown by Table 5 (p. 109) to have left during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it has been necessary to furnish for like purposes a large number of certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor.

Appeals from decisions excluding aliens, under the immigration laws, from admission into the United States have increased from a total of 1,630 for fiscal year 1908 to a total of 1,877 for the year just closed. Applications for admission under bond during the same period have decreased from 1,215 to 443. This makes a total of 2,320 cases brought to the Bureau and presented by it to the Department with appropriate recommendation for approval or disapproval of the action of the inspection officers. Table 4 (p. 108) shows that in Chinese cases there have been 409 appeals. All of the appeals—ordinary immigration, contract-labor, and Chinese—must be given a most painstaking examination, involving, as they often do, close questions of law or complicated questions of fact, and the records in the last-mentioned two classes are usually voluminous because of the various matters involved. As already stated, the figures merely indicate in a very inadequate manner what the work of the Bureau is; to comprehend their full meaning, it is necessary to handle the work itself.

The respect in which the Bureau comes into closest contact with the field work consists of its duty in connection with the arrest and deportation of aliens who enter the country contrary to law or become public charges within three years after entry from causes existing previously. The power to arrest and deport is an extraordinary one to be vested in administrative officers, and its exercise requires great care and deliberation. No warrant is issued by the Department without the Bureau's specific recommendation, and no such recommendation is made where a warrant of arrest is applied for unless a good prima facie case has been set up by the inspector submitting the application, or where a warrant of deportation is sought, unless it is clearly shown by the evidence submitted and adduced at the hearing accorded under the arrest warrant that the arrested person is an alien and is subject to deportation. No abuse of discretion would be countenanced for a moment, for the Bureau realizes too fully the gravity of the matter. In order that this feature of the work may be clearly presented, it is customary to insert at this point a table compiled from the records of the Bureau, and consequently dealing with the subject much more comprehensively than is otherwise practicable (Annual Report, 1908, pp. 166–169). It is a source of great disappointment to the Bureau that the said table must be omitted from this report; but, as will later appear, the force of employees at its disposal has been worked to the limit in the performance of absolutely essential duties, and the compilation of the table in question is only one of several important items which it has been impossible to accomplish. It may be stated, however, as a general indication of the extent to which this work has increased, that during the past year the Bureau has had to pass upon 3,237 applications for warrants of arrest, compared with 3,026 in the year 1908. These applications were divided, as to cause for the request, approximately as follows:

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Criminals, 197; prostitutes and procurers, 732; public charges, 1,353; contract laborers, 314; entry in violation of passport provisions (Japanese and Korean laborers), 80; illegal entry, otherwise, 561.

The work indicated by the foregoing, and much more which it is impossible to describe, has been accomplished with a force of employees made up as follows:

The Commissioner-General and Assistant Commissioner-General and chief clerk	2
Private secretary to Commissioner-General	1
Law division (chief, 2 law clerks, and 2 stenographers)	5
Chinese registration division (chief)	1
Correspondence division (chief and 9 clerks and stenographers)	10
Accounts division (chief and 5 clerks and stenographers)	6
Files and records division (chief and 7 clerks and stenographers)	8
Statistical division (chief and 6 clerks and stenographers)	5
Two messengers and 1 assistant messenger	3
Total	41

In order that the work might not fall seriously in arrears (and as it deals with human beings it can not be allowed to lapse), it has been necessary during the entire year to have 9 clerks detailed from other offices, and even with that accretion to require all the employees to work extra hours. Therefore, if the manifestly correct policy of keeping all of the affairs of the service under close supervision from a centralized headquarters is to be continued with success, it will be necessary that Congress shall supply such headquarters with sufficient clerks to carry on the work involved. Any change in that policy would be a backward step; in fact, in the Bureau's opinion, there must, to meet the ends of good administration, be brought about a more complete and minute centralization than has heretofore been possible, so that the enforcement of the laws may be placed upon an absolutely uniform basis and the officers throughout the country be kept in constant touch with the administration at Washington.

CONCLUSION.

The Bureau never fails in its annual reports to call attention to the high estimate it places upon the character and capacity of its employees, as a whole and taken individually, and to its appreciation of their loyalty, zeal, and industry. The work upon which they are engaged is quite different from that performed by many other classes of government employees. They handle human beings, and must, in order to be successful in the highest sense, exhibit qualities of mind and heart that have no particular place in the handling of books, papers, or commodities. The ideal immigrant inspector, or government doctor (for the Bureau always includes in such expressions as these the surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service who so ably assist in its work), must know the law and have an abiding belief in its enforcement, must be rigid and exacting in his investigations and yet kindly and courteous in his attitude toward aliens, must often perform not only difficult but dangerous duties in the regular course of his employment, and must constantly exercise a wise discretion and a discriminating estimate of human nature if he expects to enforce the law without giving unnecessary offense. It is not every man who possesses all or even any of these qualities; nor is the Bureau able to say that each of its employees does,

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but it believes that no other body of men could be brought together in which a larger proportion would be found to meet the requirements.

The duties of the Bureau constitute a great and growing work. Each year added experience throws additional light on the subject and makes possible the further perfection of methods of administration. The past year has been peculiarly fruitful in this respect, and the Bureau feels that it enters upon the ensuing year with every reason to expect to make during its course a record in the enforcement of the laws which will eclipse that of all preceding like periods. If the law can be strengthened in the several respects contemplated in the suggestions herein contained, the opportunity and means of effecting the exclusion of the undesirable will have been so increased that, with the employees and machinery at its command, the Bureau should be able to attain an almost ideal performance of its duties.

The Bureau momentarily looks backward, as in this summary of the year's work, that it may gain warning and inspiration from the experiences of the past; at the same time it is proceeding with the present performance of the daily task with such ability and light as have been vouchsafed it, and is looking and moving always toward the future in its hopes and plans and expectations, in the firm belief that to-day is better than yesterday and that to-morrow will surpass to-day. Thus it looks to the future, not to the past; moves forward, not backward.

Respectfully,

DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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APPENDIX I.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT AND MEMORANDUM IN EXPLANATION THEREOF.

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DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

AN ACT To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word alien wherever used in this Act shall include any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States; and the term United States wherever used in this Act shall include any waters, territory, or other place under the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone. This Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said government: *Provided,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments nor to their suites, families, or guests: *Provided further,* That if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall become subject to the provisions of this Act at such other place.

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars for every alien who shall come to the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the transportation line or by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, or other conveyance or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a transportation line, vessel, or other conveyance, or vehicle. The said tax shall be a lien upon the vessel, or other vehicle of carriage or transportation bringing the alien to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner of such vessel, conveyance, or vehicle, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *Provided,* That the said tax shall not be levied upon aliens who are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor upon otherwise admissible residents of any possessions of the United States, nor upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, nor upon aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, nor upon aliens employed on vessels who are brought to and are shown to depart from ports of the United States in the pursuit of

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such employment; but, to insure against evasion of said tax under these exceptions, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require the deposit of such tax, to be refunded only upon proof of departure of the aliens affected: *Provided further*, That said tax shall not be levied upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That said tax when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the treasury of said islands to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may by agreement with transportation lines bringing aliens from foreign contiguous territory arrange in some other manner for the payment of said tax.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens to any port of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said manifest, furnish with regard to each alien accurate and full information in relation to the following: name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks for identification); place of birth; whether able to read or write; country of which a citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; name and address of nearest relative or friend in country from which alien came; seaport for landing in United States; intended future permanent residence; whether having a ticket through to final destination; by whom passage was paid; amount of money possessed by alien; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, with name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse, or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause. It shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel sailing from ports in the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any port of the United States on the North American Continent to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival manifests made at the time and place of embarkation, giving the names of all aliens on board said vessel.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking passengers out of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure accurate and full information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien passengers and all citizens of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent

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residence; amount of money possessed; if a United States citizen, whether native-born or naturalized; and time and port of last arrival in the United States, all in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials a statement in relation to the following matters regarding such passengers, aliens and citizens: number of males and females, respectively, under fourteen years of age; number of males and females, respectively, ranging from fourteen to forty-four years of age; and number of males and females, respectively, forty-five or more years of age. No master or commanding officer of any such vessel shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has duly furnished such information and statement and made oath that they are accurate and full as to all matters herein required. It shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian and Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which subject or citizen; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; and if a United States citizen whether native-born or naturalized.

SEC. 5. That all aliens arriving by water at the ports of the United States shall be manifested in convenient groups, and no one manifest shall contain more than thirty names. The names of those coming from the same locality shall so far as practicable be assembled on the manifest. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the manifest in which his name and the prescribed data concerning him are contained, and his number on the manifest. Each manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration official at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon sailing with said vessel to make a physical and oral examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens belongs to any of the excluded classes named in section ten hereof, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in the manifest is correct and true in every respect. The surgeon sailing with the vessel shall also sign each of the manifests and make oath or affirmation in like manner, stating his professional experience and qualifications, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the aliens named therein, and that the manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of the aliens. If no surgeon sails with a vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examination shall be made by some competent surgeon employed at the port of departure by the owners of the vessel, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, as chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and of the Immigration Service, shall perform his duties and issue regulations for the enforcement of this Act under the direction or

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with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In addition to such other duties as may now or hereafter devolve upon him by law, or by virtue of his office, he shall have charge of the administration of all the provisions of this Act and of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into, their residence within, and their deportation from the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such certificates, bonds, reports, entries, and other papers, designate such districts, ports of entry, and stations, and enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out any provision of this Act and to control the entry by sea or across the land boundaries of aliens to, their residence within, their transit across, and their deportation from the United States, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss. He shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens within the United States as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officials of the immigration service from time to time, as may be necessary in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) within the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the law in relation to the deportation of aliens subsequent to their admission; and he may, whenever necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officials, and also Public Health and Marine Hospital Surgeons employed under section seven hereof, for service in foreign countries. The duties of Commissioners of Immigration and of other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations, shall include the administration of the provisions of this Act in the districts or at the ports or stations to which they are appointed or assigned, which duties shall be performed subject to such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe in regard thereto.

SEC. 7. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens, including those seeking admission or readmission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States, under this Act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors, and such inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence. Said inspectors shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being

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conducted by an immigrant inspector shall, in event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpoena issued by such inspector or refusal to testify before such inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving it or to subject such person to a penalty shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony so obtained shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding. The physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of medicine and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officials and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers, or, should medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival of any vessel bringing aliens, it shall be the duty of the appropriate immigration officials to go or to send competent inspectors to the vessel and there inspect such aliens, or said immigration officials may permit a temporary removal, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration to insure their maintenance at the expense of the vessel, of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel upon which said aliens are brought from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remained on board, would bind the said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees, including the expense incident to the maintenance and necessary medical treatment of such temporarily removed aliens, pending decision of their eligibility to enter the United States: *Provided*, That where a suitable building is used for the detention and examination of aliens the immigration officials may there take charge of such aliens, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration to insure their maintenance and necessary medical treatment at the expense of the vessel, and the transportation companies, masters, agents, owners, and consignees of the vessel bringing them shall be thereafter relieved of the responsibility for but not of the expense of their detention until the return of such aliens to their care, or until they have been allowed to land.

SEC. 9. That every alien who may not appear to the immigrant inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination by a board of special inquiry. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of an alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien before a board of

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special inquiry for examination. Such boards of special inquiry shall be created by the commissioner of immigration, or other immigration official in charge at the various ports as may be necessary for the prompt determination of the cases of all aliens there detained for examination. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigration officials as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall from time to time appoint to serve on such boards: *Provided*, That at ports where there are fewer than three immigration officials, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may appoint other United States officials or employees for such service. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been detained for examination shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but the said boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings and of all testimony produced before them; and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of a board may appeal through the commissioner of immigration or other immigration official in charge at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay further action until the receipt by the commissioner of immigration or other immigration official in charge of the decision of said Secretary, which shall be rendered solely upon the record of the board of special inquiry. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration officials that such an applicant for admission is an alien and is inadmissible shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but the decision of the said board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section ten of this Act.

SEC. 10. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being found by a board of special inquiry to be of a nature which may affect their ability to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the

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overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all government, or persons who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution; persons, hereinafter called "contract laborers," who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, or in consequence of advertisements printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons who have been within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as contract laborers; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, whether subjects of China or subjects or citizens of any other country foreign to the United States, unless they belong to the classes enumerated in section thirteen of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That no provision of this section relating to the payment for tickets or passage shall apply to aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported with the permission of and under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, such permission to be granted only if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this law concerning contract laborers shall not apply to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for the purpose of making preparation for installing or conducting his exhibit or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted

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under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any said fair or exposition in connection with such exposition, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such person or persons.

SEC. 11. That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is, in the opinion of the board of special inquiry, primarily, or of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on appeal, required by such rejected alien, such accompanying alien may also be excluded.

SEC. 12. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

SEC. 13. That for the purpose of exclusion and expulsion contemplated by sections ten and twenty-seven hereof, respectively, and of admission under section fourteen hereof, the excepted classes of Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent shall consist of those who, in their personal capacity, are of the following status or occupations: government officers, ministers of the Gospel, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure.

SEC. 14. That every Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who may be entitled by this Act to come within the United States and who shall be about to come to the United States, except such as are covered by sections fifteen and twenty-five hereof, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of and by such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese alien shall be a subject, such permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and shall state the individual and family name or names of such person in full, title or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this Act to come within the United States, and to which certificate there shall be attached a photograph of such permitted person. If the alien so applying for a certificate is a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition to the foregoing requirements, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid; and the

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term "merchant" wherever used in this Act shall mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business and who performs no manual labor other than such as is necessarily incident to the conduct of such business. If the person so applying is a student, such certificate shall, in addition to the foregoing requirements, state the nature of the studies theretofore pursued, the nature of the studies to be pursued in the United States, and where they will be pursued, and that provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the student, as such, in this country. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country by an official of which such certificate is issued. The certificate provided for in this Act, and the identity of the person named therein shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, or of an official of the Immigration Service detailed for that purpose; and such diplomatic representative or consular representative or immigration official whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty before indorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statement set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same. The said certificate, viséed as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the immigration official in charge of the port of the United States at which the alien named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the same to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities. The said certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof.

SEC. 15. That the legal wives and minor natural-born children of members of the excepted classes of Chinese aliens enumerated in section thirteen hereof shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture or minority continues and shall be admitted to the United States and supplied with a certificate of identity of the character described in section fourteen hereof upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company

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with them and that coverture or minority exists at the time of application: *Provided*, That no such wife or child shall be admitted to the United States as of that status unless accompanied by, or coming to join, the husband or father, and, if the husband or father is already in the United States, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such husband or father is lawfully entitled to be and remain in the United States, and shown by the testimony of at least two witnesses other than Chinese that such husband or father is and has been for at least two years a *bona fide* member of an exempt class: *Provided further*, That Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent admitted to the United States as the minor natural-born children of members of the said excepted classes shall upon reaching their majority establish and maintain themselves in a status or occupation which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, failing which they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven hereof.

SEC. 16. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall prescribe such rules and regulations with respect to the recording and inspection of aliens of nationalities and races other than Chinese employed on vessels entering ports of the United States, and the assessment of head tax on account of such as seek to land in the United States for purposes other than those of their employment, or whose departure in the pursuit of such employment is not shown, as may be necessary, on the one hand, to prevent violation or evasion of the terms of this Act by aliens who, arriving as employees of vessels, or in the guise of such employees, determine to enter and remain in the United States, and, on the other hand, to avoid in the enforcement of this Act any undue interference with navigation and commerce. Full information shall be furnished immigration officials by the master, owner, officer, or agent of any vessel employing aliens with respect to every alien employed thereon who shall desert the vessel in a port of the United States, and also all such alien employees as may be pronounced under said regulations inadmissible to the United States shall be held on board and carried to the foreign port of shipment, subject to the penalties prescribed in sections thirty-four and thirty-five hereof.

SEC. 17. That no Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on board vessels entering the ports of the United States shall, unless entitled to enter the United States under the various provisions of this Act, be permitted to land in the United States, unless satisfactory bond is furnished in form and amount to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, conditioned for the departure of such alien from the United States with the vessel on which employed, in accordance with proper regulations requiring names, description, and photograph, to be issued by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, to insure the identity of such departing Chinese alien.

SEC. 18. That no alien certified, as provided in section seven of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form or from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease other than one of a quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment in any hospital in the United States unless it is shown that the disease was contracted, or developed into a discoverable stage, during the voyage from which seeking to land and in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such treatment is imperatively required as a measure

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of humanity, in which event authority therefor may be granted, the expense, however, not to be borne by the Government.

SEC. 19. That any alien excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible and if in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor peculiar individual hardship or suffering would result from deportation, nevertheless be admitted by said Secretary upon the giving of a suitable bond approved by said Secretary in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States, and to all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name of and by the appropriate law officers either of the United States or of any State, Territory, district, county, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

SEC. 20. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back to the country whence they respectively came on the vessels bringing them, or, if that is not practicable, on other vessels of the same line or otherwise at the expense of the owners of the vessels bringing them: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by him, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this Act, if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act, and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation and a witness fee in the sum of one dollar per day for each day such person is so detained may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness in such a prosecution and for deportation: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of any rejected alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, said alien may be held and treated at the expense of the owner of the vessel by which brought until such time as he may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported.

SEC. 21. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, and if it is proved that said disorder was contracted on board the ship in which they came, and it is so certified by the examining surgeon at the port of arrival, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily

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curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father is able and willing to bear the expense of treatment they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 22. That it shall be the duty of each and every Chinese alien and alien of Chinese descent within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage hereof to apply within one year after the taking effect hereof to the immigration official of the United States whose office is most conveniently located to the place of residence of such alien for a certificate of residence; and any such alien found within the United States after the expiration of said period without such certificate shall be subject to deportation, as provided in section twenty-seven hereof, unless it shall be made to appear affirmatively and satisfactorily that his failure to procure such certificate within the time limited was due to unavoidable causes. Persons of Chinese descent who claim to be American citizens by reason of birth in this country or under the act of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands shall be accorded the privilege of registering under the terms of this Act upon proving their claim to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration or of an immigration official designated by him to hear the evidence in such cases; and whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or immigration official designated by them shall determine under proceedings connected with the application of a person of Chinese descent for admission to the United States or under proceedings connected with the issuance of warrants in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof that such person of Chinese descent is an American citizen, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration that a child of Chinese descent has been born within the United States, there shall be issued to such person of Chinese descent of proven American nativity a certificate of residence of the character herein described.

SEC. 23. That the registration prescribed in the preceding section shall be enforced in the insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States as well as in the continental territory of the United States. Chinese aliens and aliens of Chinese descent, not members of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof, shall not be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular territory of the United States nor to enter one group of islands from another group, and members of the said excepted classes shall be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular possessions only upon compliance with the terms of section fourteen hereof by obtaining from officers to be designated for that purpose by the Governors of the respective insular possessions a certificate of the character prescribed in said section: *Provided*, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese aliens from one island to another island of the same group, and any islands within the jurisdiction of

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any State or the Territory of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section.

SEC. 24. That the certificate of residence mentioned in section twenty-two hereof shall be prepared on secret-process paper in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration; shall contain a complete personal description and a photograph of the person to whom issued; and shall be issued by immigration officials under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, a complete duplicate in each instance to be retained for the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The cost of the preparation and issuance of said certificate shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. Should such certificate be lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be furnished by the Commissioner-General of Immigration upon proof of the identity of the applicant therefor, and of the loss or destruction of the original, and in the cases of children born in the United States certificates may be issued, from time to time, upon the surrender of any previously granted and the establishment of the identity of the applicant, as the appearance of such children changes with growth and development. No Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent heretofore convicted in any court of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act, unless such person was registered under the provisions of the Act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, or the Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; but such alien shall immediately, or at the expiration of his sentence, be removed from the United States in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof. Certificates of residence granted under the provisions of the Acts of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be surrendered by applicants for registration hereunder to the immigration officials to whom application is submitted.

SEC. 25. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent, whether a member of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof or not, who obtains a certificate of residence in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any Chinese alien admitted to the United States as a member of the excepted classes in accordance with section fourteen hereof, or who is admitted in accordance with and continues to observe the provisions of section fifteen hereof, shall be permitted to leave the United States at any time and through any seaport, or through any land border port designated as a port of entry for aliens under section twenty-six hereof, and, if admissible under the general provisions of this Act, to return to and reenter the United States at any future time upon the following conditions: He shall at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge at the port through which he departs his certificate of residence or certificate of identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certificate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General, and shall reenter through such port of departure, and satisfactorily identify himself at the time of return as the person to whom the certificate of residence or certificate of identity so deposited relates. Upon the readmission of such an applicant the deposited certificate shall be

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returned to him and the return certificate issued in lieu thereof shall be retained by the immigration official in charge at the port.

SEC. 26. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of this Act; any alien who shall become a public charge from causes existing prior to landing, within three years after such landing; any alien who, within said period, shall be convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; any alien woman or girl who shall be found an inmate of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, at any time within three years after entry; any alien who, within said period, shall import or attempt to import a woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or who shall within said period be found to be supported in whole or in part by the proceeds of prostitution; any alien woman or girl, or any alien procurer or importer of women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose, or any alien found within said period to be supported in whole or in part by the proceeds of prostitution, who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner-General of Immigration or at any time not designated by immigration officials, shall upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be taken into custody and deported to the country whence he came at any time within three years after the date of entry into the United States, and the burden shall rest upon such aliens to establish the date of their entry. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that such person is an alien and is deportable shall be final: *Provided,* That any term of imprisonment imposed by reason of the conviction of an alien within three years after landing shall not be regarded as a part of the period during which deportation may be effected hereunder, but during such term the limitation shall cease to run: *Provided further,* That the limit of three years after entry fixed hereby as the period within which deportation of aliens may be effected shall not apply to aliens shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to have been at the time of entry anarchists, or persons who have been convicted of or admitted having committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, not of a purely political nature, or prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or persons procuring or attempting to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or persons supported by or receiving in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; but aliens of said classes shall be deported whenever found within the United States.

SEC. 27. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent now residing in the United States who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to procure for himself, in the manner and within the time prescribed by section twenty-two hereof, a certificate of residence, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who, not being a member of the

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excepted classes described in section thirteen hereof, shall enter the United States, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall secure admission to the United States by claiming membership in such excepted classes and after entry engage in any occupation not contemplated in the description of such classes, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall in any other manner enter the United States in violation of this Act, shall be taken into custody on warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor whenever and wherever found in the United States, and be deported to the country whence he came.

SEC. 28. That the deportation provided for in the two next preceding sections, including the cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall, if effected at any time within three years after the entry of the alien, be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that can not be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owners of the vessel or transportation line by which the alien came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If such deportation is effected later than three years after the entry of the alien, or if the deportation is solely upon the ground that the alien is a Chinese who has failed to register, the expense thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of any alien rejected or arrested and deported is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to final destination, and the expenses incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner as expenses incident to the deportation, or he may require special reports from the transportation company regarding the deportation and disposition of the alien.

SEC. 29. That pending the final disposal of the case of any alien arrested under the provisions of this Act, or of any suit or proceeding in which such alien's testimony may be required, he may be detained, and if used as a witness be paid a witness fee of one dollar per day during such detention, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, or as a witness in a pending suit or proceeding, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 30. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein shall be to the foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which said aliens embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States, or if such aliens are not subjects or citizens of the country from which they entered the United States and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes

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any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens.

SEC. 31. That in case of the failure of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials the accurate and full manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessels required by sections three, four, and five of this Act, he shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom such accurate and full manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as in said sections prescribed. No vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 32. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any building, vessel, railway car, or other place, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in, or so concealed or harbored, or with respect to whom there has been such an attempt to conceal or harbor, or assisting or abetting another to conceal or harbor. Every vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle or conveyance of whatever description, the master, owner, lessee, or bailee of which shall use the same in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle may enter or in which it may be found.

SEC. 33. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to any port of the United States any alien, including alien employees of vessels, belonging to any of the following classes: Idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien or alien employee so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said

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diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person, or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 34. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of the owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section six of this Act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to absolutely insure that such alien shall not land in the United States at any time or place not designated by the immigration officials, and the failure of any such owner, master, officer, or agent to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in the case of each alien so landed of not less than three hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officers, or agent of any such vessel, the maximum pecuniary penalty mentioned shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officers, or agent violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libelled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 35. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of the owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels on which aliens are employed entering any port of the United States to absolutely insure that no such alien employee, concerning whom notice of inadmissibility has been served on such owner, master, officer, or agent by an immigration official in accordance with regulations for the enforcement of this Act with respect to alien seamen, as prescribed by section sixteen hereof, shall land in the United States, and the failure of any such owner, master, officer, or agent to insure against such landing shall be deemed a misdemeanor, for which the owner, master, officer, or agent shall be punished, or on account of which the vessel shall be libelled, as prescribed in section thirty-four hereof.

SEC. 36. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of the owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels on which any Chinese alien is employed entering any port of the United States to absolutely insure that no such Chinese alien employee shall land in the United States in any other manner than that prescribed in section seventeen hereof, and the failure of any such owner, master, officer, or agent to insure against such landing shall be deemed a misdemeanor, for which the owner, master, officer, or agent shall be punished, or on account of which the vessel shall be libelled, as prescribed in section thirty-four hereof.

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SEC. 37. That any person who aids or assists any anarchist, as described in section ten hereof, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist to unlawfully enter therein, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 38. That the importation into the United States of any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States, any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien woman or girl for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place any alien woman or girl in pursuance of such illegal importation for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. If any alien woman or girl, or any alien procurer or importer of women or girls for purposes of prostitution or other immoral purposes, excluded and deported or arrested and deported under any of the provisions of this Act shall later return to and enter the United States, such alien shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years. Prosecutions brought hereunder may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur, or at which the person charged with such violation may be found; and in such prosecutions the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

SEC. 39. That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person, including any company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit the importation or migration of any alien into the United States, in pursuance of any offer or promise of employment, whether true or false, or in pursuance of any agreement, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, unless such alien is exempted under the terms of the last proviso of section ten of this Act, or has been imported with the permission of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in accordance with the third proviso thereof; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by so inducing, assisting, encouraging, or soliciting, or attempting to so induce, assist, encourage, or solicit the migration or importation of any alien into the United States shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such contract laborer thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid,

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as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the United States attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit or prosecution when brought by the United States.

SEC. 40. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section thirty-nine of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively; but such States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be permitted to advertise such inducements and to make their advertisements effective by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers and by paying out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds regularly appropriated for that purpose the transportation of such alien settlers, provided always that the exception hereby made is not used as a means of evading the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 41. That no transportation company or owner of vessels, or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, either by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage, or attempt to solicit, invite, or encourage, the immigration of aliens into the United States, and the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall promulgate such regulations as will enable him effectively to determine whether the provisions of this section are violated; but this shall not be held to prevent transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements, stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for a violation of this provision, any such transportation company, and any such owner of vessels, and all others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States, and the agents by them employed, shall be severally subjected to the civil penalty imposed by section thirty-nine of this Act. For the purpose of proceeding under this section service upon any officer or accredited agent of a transportation company or owner of vessels or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States shall be deemed sufficient service.

SEC. 42. That any person to whom an oath has been administered by an immigration official under the provisions of this Act who shall knowingly or wilfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in relation to or in any way affecting the right of any alien to admission or readmission to or to residence within or to

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pass in transit through the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

SEC. 43. That the expense of the maintenance and care of all aliens brought to ports of the United States, prior to admission by the immigration officials, as well as the expense of the return of such as are excluded and of the deportation of such as are arrested and ordered deported within three years after entry, shall be borne by the owners of the vessels on which they respectively came; and if any master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel shall refuse to pay any of the said expenses, or shall refuse to receive on board any such vessel, or on board any vessel owned or operated by the same interests, such aliens as are rejected, or arrested, and ordered deported under the provisions of this Act, or shall fail to safely guard and detain them thereon, or shall refuse or fail to return them to the foreign port from which they came, or shall make any charge for their return, or shall take any security from them for the payment of such charge, such master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every such offense; and no vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid, or if there is a second such refusal in the case of any one alien until such refusal is withdrawn. For the purpose of proceeding under this section service upon any officer or accredited agent of a transportation company or owner of vessels or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States shall be deemed sufficient service.

SEC. 44. That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to any such certificate, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 45. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act. No suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 46. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officials, clerks, and employees shall be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-

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three: *Provided*, That said Secretary in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

SEC. 47. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioner-General in his discretion from permitting these things to be done by Government agencies. All receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold in any such immigrant station.

SEC. 48. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 49. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

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SEC. 50. That this Act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and ten. The Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except sections thirty-four and forty thereof, the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceeding brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this Act, except that this Act shall be construed to require the deportation of aliens of the classes specified in the second proviso of section twenty-six hereof irrespective of the time of the entry of such aliens to the United States; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, with the one exception mentioned, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

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MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

The proposed bill, containing 50 sections, is arranged in what is conceived to be the most logical sequence to which such a measure will accommodate itself. Its various subjects are, to that end, arranged in the following order: (1) Definitions of terms; (2) Collection of head tax; (3) Collection of statistics; (4) Immigration officials—their functions and their control; (5) Admission and exclusion of aliens; (6) Residence of aliens in the United States; (7) Arrest and deportation of aliens; (8) Penalties for violation of various provisions; (9) Miscellaneous items; and (10) Repealing and saving provisions.

In explaining the origin of the text and the reasons for the various amendments, the sections of the draft are taken up in numerical order. Throughout the draft the language has been simplified and made more succinct than that of existing law.

SECTION 1.

The definition given for the term "alien" is what it is confidently believed was intended when Congress abandoned in the acts of 1903 and 1907 the term "alien immigrant." It is absolutely necessary that some clear definition shall be adopted, as conflicting decisions in the courts have placed the matter in serious doubt (143 Fed., 922, and 148 Fed., 1022; 141 Fed., 221 and 152 Fed., 346; 160 Fed., 842; also 128 Fed., 652; 152 Fed., 1; 164 Fed., 152; 165 Fed., 830; 166 Fed., 536 and 1007, and 158 U. S., 538).

The remaining provisions of this section are taken out of sections 41 and 33 of the immigration act of 1907, and section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905, providing for the government of the Philippines, and require no comment.

SECTION 2.

This is section 1 of the act of 1907, so changed as to make the head tax payable on account, not merely of all aliens entering the United States, but of all brought to United States ports—a return to the language of the act of 1903. The present wording results, usually, in reducing by four dollars the penalty against a transportation company for bringing an inadmissible alien, which penalty consists in the return of the alien at the company's cost.

As there is a great deal of travel between the Bermuda Islands and the United States, that colony has been classed with Canada, Newfoundland, etc., in the exemption from the head tax. The language of the act of 1903 has also been reinstated, in naming the countries exempted from head tax, as experience has shown it is both more

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convenient and more satisfactory to exempt *citizens* of such countries than *conditional residents* thereof.

While it is desirable that the head tax shall not be collected on aliens in transit, it is quite as desirable that there shall be no evasion of the law in this respect, and that any refunds made shall go to the alien (by whom actually paid) and not into the coffers of the transportation companies, as now often happens. It is also quite as good policy not to assess the head tax on tourists and temporary visitors. Provisions are accordingly inserted to accomplish these several objects. On the same theory alien seamen, arriving and departing in the pursuit of their calling, are exempted. The third proviso to this section, requiring that head tax collected in the Philippines shall go into the treasury of said islands, is taken from section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905.

SECTION 3.

This is so much of section 12 of the act of 1907 as relates to the collection of data regarding incoming aliens, with certain changes in the items of statistical data required, shown by experience in keeping the figures to be essential. One very important change is made, viz, that requiring that the data furnished be *accurate* as well as full. Obviously inaccurate information for economic and scientific purposes is worse than none at all. Yet a district court has held (162 Fed., 803) that all the present law requires is full information, no matter how inaccurate, which decision has been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, fifth circuit. To meet this it is necessary to change this section and also section 15 of the act of 1907, which becomes section 31, hereafter explained.

SECTION 4.

The provisions with regard to furnishing data covering passengers leaving the United States are separated from those regarding passengers entering, and extended so as to cover citizens (native born and naturalized) departing with the intent to settle abroad, and to empower immigration officials to obtain information regarding aliens and permanently departing citizens leaving the country over the land boundaries similar to that furnished by transportation companies concerning those leaving by vessels. A statement regarding the "outward passenger movement," now secured by indirect, nonstatutory means, is also required of the steamship companies. These modifications of the statistical requirements are essential to the compilation of accurate figures on this very important subject. Instead of requiring manifests of outward-bound passengers, "information" only is required, and provision is made for the adoption of regulations as to the form and manner in which it shall be collected and supplied. It is to be furnished *before* sailing; this because a plan can easily be arranged under which the data, recorded at time of selling passage, can be collected as the passengers board the vessel.

SECTION 5

is a combination of sections 13 and 14 of the act of 1907, the former being relieved of repetitions and modified to require the assembling

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of names on manifests (because by some steamship lines there is apparently a studied effort to separate names and avoid detection of violations of the contract-labor provisions), and the latter slightly modified so as to specify that the certificate of a surgeon specially employed to verify manifests shall be made before a consular officer.

SECTION 6,

consisting of a combination of the provisions of sections 22, 23, and 32 of the act of 1907, states that the duties of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall be performed "under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," and thus avoids the necessity for the awkward repetition of the phrase, as in the act of 1907, and at the same time preserves the present practice. The duties of the Commissioner-General are specified in some detail, but purposely not in an exclusive manner, which is also true of the duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge. There is one addition of especial importance, viz, the insertion of a clause permitting the removal from the United States of aliens who fall into distress from causes arising subsequent to entry and are anxious to return to their foreign home—which object is now partially accomplished by a regulation (rule 39).

SECTION 7.

It has been deemed advisable to state definitely by whom the inspection of aliens shall be made (viz, by "inspectors"), and thereby give statutory force to the existing custom. In this section also has been placed so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as confers upon immigration officials the power to administer oaths. It is highly essential to good administration and the rendering of just decisions that the officials empowered by the law to decide questions arising under the immigration act shall be authorized to subpœna witnesses, and that means shall be provided to compel witnesses to appear and testify. There is accordingly inserted a provision adapted from the interstate-commerce act (24 Stat., p. 383), under which the aid of the courts may be invoked to the end desired. There are also incorporated the provisions of section 17 of the act of 1907, regarding the physical and mental examination of aliens, with the provision for the reimbursement of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for expenses connected therewith eliminated, as a separate appropriation is now made for that purpose.

SECTION 8.

The changes made in section 16 of the act of 1907 in redrafting it into this section are for the purpose of rendering perfectly clear the requirement that steamship companies bringing aliens to United States ports and there permitted to place them temporarily in immigration stations or elsewhere pending inspection are to bear all the expenses incident to such detention until the aliens are actually landed. Although that is undoubtedly the present intent, some of the steamship companies have been disposed to raise a question concerning it.

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SECTION 9

embodies the provisions relating to the inspection and exclusion of aliens contained in sections 24, 25, and 10 of the act of 1907. Several slight changes in language are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility, those regarding the appointment of boards of special inquiry being occasioned by a recent judicial decision to the effect that a board appointed by an "inspector in charge" is not a legal body, but the appointment must be made by a "commissioner of immigration."

SECTION 10

consists of a compilation of all the provisions of the immigration act and the Chinese-exclusion laws regarding classes of aliens not to be admitted. The term "tuberculosis" is defined by adding thereto "in any form." This is thought to have been the intent of the act of 1907, but said act has been regarded by some as covering only contagious forms of the disease—which were clearly covered by the term "dangerous contagious disease" contained in the law of 1903. The provision regarding anarchists has been so extended as to include the terms of section 38 of the 1907 act, and in the clause relating to criminals the modifying words "involving moral turpitude" have been made to apply only to less offenses than "felonies and other crimes." The clause defining and excluding "contract laborers" has been brought into textual agreement with the penal provisions on the same subject (sections 4–7 becoming sections 39–41, hereafter explained); also to require rejection of the laborers irrespective of whether the offers or promises inducing their immigration are true or false—so as to reach a very large class of induced immigration not covered with sufficient clearness by the present law; and further by modifying the term "labor" with the word "*manual*" to bring the law into textual agreement with its construction by the Attorney-General (27 Opins., 383), which makes it possible to eliminate the altogether meaningless proviso exempting from the classification of contract laborers professional men, artists, and others whose pursuits are strictly *mental*, now and for many years encumbering the statute. Whether or not this produces too narrow a field of operation for the alien contract-labor law is a matter for careful consideration by the legislative branch. Another very essential modification is made, viz, the proviso allowing the importation of skilled laborers, if labor of like kind unemployed is not available, is conditioned upon the permission of the Department first being obtained. This is the only reasonable and fair method of handling the matter. It has been demonstrated that the present bare exception is not fair to either the importer or those interested to prevent importations.

SECTION 11

is merely the section of the same number of the act of 1907, modified in the interest of clearness, and

SECTION 12

the proviso which was attached to section 1 of said act to enable the President and Department to deal with the Japanese-laborer situation as it existed at the time of the passage of such act.

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SECTION 13

contains a list of exempt classes of aliens of the Chinese race. Every status or occupation that has been encountered or suggested in practical administration as properly falling in this category has been named. This results in a very material broadening of the present law and treaty (Art. II), which regard as "laborers" all who are not officials, merchants, teachers, students, or travelers. To thus name the exempt classes is the safer—in fact, it is believed, the only fairly safe—method of handling the matter in a statute. The term "engineer" is here used, of course, in the professional sense.

SECTION 14.

This is section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, slightly changed to make it consist with the other sections of the draft, and to render its language exact and comprehensive. The added provision requiring a photograph to be attached to the exempt's certificate is merely making statutory a requirement long existing by custom. The term "merchant" is defined in accordance with section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, as construed judicially and administratively; and certain useful data regarding "students" are required to be inserted in the certificate. The term "student" is, of course, used in the same sense as it has been construed under the previous law, which construction is set forth in rule 31*a* of the Chinese regulations in force now for several years. The provision regarding the visé, or approval, of the certificate has been so modified as to permit of the employment of immigration officials for that purpose when necessary or expedient; and there is added a provision for the issuance of a noncounterfeitable certificate of identity to each Chinese admitted to the United States—which is already done by regulation, but which ought to be authorized by law, as it is essential that admitted Chinese shall have in their possession permanent, incontrovertible evidence of their lawful entry.

SECTION 15,

covering the admission of the legal wives and minor natural-born (not adopted) children of members of the exempt classes, is new in the statutory law, but is a correct statement, from an administrative point of view, of the judicial exception to the law made in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459), and the cases approved in that decision (42 Fed., 398; 83 Fed., 136; 85 Fed., 635). This judicial exception has constituted one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law, and unless it is defined and limited in some such manner as here proposed will continue to give trouble.

SECTION 16

is designed to close a wide and continually widening breach in the immigration law. It has never been easy to prevent violations of the law by aliens employed on vessels, and since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), it has been prac-

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tically impossible to do so. The handling of alien seamen generally must be accomplished in such a way as to avoid undue interference with navigation and commerce. The details of such a plan can hardly be outlined in a statute; hence the proposal to invest the department with authority to adopt suitable regulations, which is altogether feasible and ought to be reasonably effective.

SECTION 17

is intended to effect a purpose similar to that of section 16, and prevent serious violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Recently the district court at Philadelphia has ruled in a criminal case that the exclusion laws do not apply to Chinese laborers employed as seamen. If this ruling obtains the exclusion laws will to a considerable extent become inoperative. The requirement of bond in the cases of Chinese seamen has had the sanction of the courts (101 Fed., 989), but has never been made absolute by statute, nor has there been any thorough method of identifying those bonded to prevent substitutions, which are constantly occurring. This situation is met, it is believed, by the proposed section.

SECTION 18.

So much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to admission for hospital treatment is drawn into this separate section and so modified as to prevent diseased aliens' being brought to United States ports for the very purpose of being treated, as is done under the present law, although contrary to its spirit. That the expense of so treating those who contract disease on the voyage shall not be borne by the Government is also specified.

SECTION 19.

Section 26 of the act of 1907, regarding the admission of aliens under bond, is too loosely drawn to be administratively satisfactory, and therefore encourages transportation companies to accept alien passengers who ought never to be permitted to embark for or enter this country. This defect is remedied by a slight modification of the text as here reproduced. There is some doubt whether, not being parties to the bond, a State or Territory can recover under it. This is made certain by requiring that the bond shall run to all States, Territories, etc., as well as to the United States. Slight changes are also made to bring about agreement with other sections of the draft.

SECTION 20

is so much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to the return of rejected aliens and a delay in the deportation for certain reasons. A provision permitting of the release under bond of those whose deportation is delayed, or the payment of a witness fee in case they are held in detention, is incorporated so that prosecutions of importers may be made more easy and effective.

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SECTION 21.

Section 37 as it appeared in the act of 1903 was at least a reasonable measure. As it was worded (inadvertently, it is thought) in the act of 1907, however, it has become a source of trouble and embarrassment. Language calculated to meet the spirit of the former provision is therefore adopted, conforming substantially to that of the act of 1903, but making it plain that expenses growing out of the privilege granted are to be borne by the beneficiary.

SECTIONS 22, 23, AND 24.

It is absolutely essential if the Chinese-exclusion laws are to be placed upon a reasonable and efficient plane of administration, that a registration shall be had of all Chinese now in the United States. These three sections, based in a general way upon the registration acts of 1892 and 1893, and the acts of April 30, 1900, and April 29, 1902, regarding Hawaii and the Philippines, respectively, and in particular upon the experience of many years with the defects of the said registration acts, provide for a registration that will be fair to all, will not lend itself to the perpetration of fraud, and will be of a continuing character. This provision for a complete registration, taken in conjunction with the provisions in sections 14 and 15 of the draft for furnishing all legally admitted Chinese with a certificate of identity, will make it possible for each and every person of that race rightfully located in the country to always have at hand absolute evidence of his status, and all confusion and embarrassment will thus be avoided. Those who refuse or fail to register, without good cause, will be deported under the regular immigration plan—which has been shown to be the ideal plan for removing aliens from the country.

SECTION 25.

There are in the existing exclusion laws a number of harsh and useless restrictions on the departure and return of lawfully resident Chinese. A Chinese alien legally in the country should be allowed to leave and return as freely as aliens of other races, his identification being the only important requirement. Under this section that will be possible, and all of the restrictions that are productive of no good but of much harm will be removed.

SECTION 26

is a combination of all the sections of the act of 1907 that deal with deportation in the sense of expulsion (20, 21, 35, and 36, and parts of 3 and 18). An effort is exerted to make it inclusive of every class covered in whole or in part by existing law. The provisions dealing with criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, and procurers have been modified to a considerable extent so as to effectively rid the country of these particularly undesirable aliens, and provisos have been added to prevent terms of imprisonment served for offenses committed in this country running against the three-year limit, and eliminating the three-year limit altogether in the cases of aliens who are shown

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to have been at the time of admission members of said especially objectionable classes. If the law is thus slightly broadened with regard to the classes mentioned, it will be strengthened almost incalculably. There is inserted here, for the sake of regularity and clearness, a provision making the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor final in cases of deportation, which is the construction now usually given the law by the courts.

SECTION 27

is devoted to the deportation (expulsion) of Chinese aliens wrongfully in or who illegally enter the country. In this respect, of course, it would not be wise to limit the time within which deportation may be effected; to do so, moreover, would be a wide departure from existing law and inconsistent with the registration provisions of the drafted measure.

SECTION 28

contains, with appropriate modifications, such of the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the act of 1907 as relate to the manner in which the expense of deportation shall be borne. It is not thought that the deportation of such aliens as, under the proposed broadened terms of section 26 of the draft, may be removed from the country later than three years after entry should be charged to the transportation companies, but there is nothing unreasonable in requiring the responsible companies to bear the expense, as at present, when deportation is effected within three years, and this is true of Chinese as of all other aliens. The clause added at the end of this section is an incorporation into the statute of direct authority for the observance of rule 37 of the immigration regulations—adopted at the request of the largest steamship lines to avoid any interference with the control and discipline of their employees, and found to work in a satisfactory manner.

SECTION 29.

The act of 1907 contains no provision for the detention as witnesses of *arrested* aliens. In this section such provision is made, and, in order to keep such witnesses in a "willing" frame of mind, the payment of a fee during their detention, or their release under bond, is authorized, the bond being made to cover not only their production for a hearing on the charge on which arrested and their deportation (as in sec. 20, act of 1907), but also for their production as witnesses. Thus the law regarding detention of arrested aliens is brought into accord with that concerning excluded aliens (sec. 20 of this draft).

SECTION 30

is section 35 of the act of 1907, so modified as to meet every difficulty so far encountered with respect to the country to which aliens (including Chinese) shall be deported. It now often happens that the Canadian officials refuse to allow an alien (not a citizen of that country, or, if a Chinese, not having paid the $500 head tax) who has entered the United States from Canada to be put back into that country.

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SECTION 31

is section 15 of the act of 1907, changed to agree with sections 3, 4, and 5 of the draft (12, 13, and 14 of the act), and to make the assessment of the $10 fine for failure to furnish accurate statistical data an administrative instead of a judicial process, thus adopting in this connection the method which has in the case of Oceanic Navigation Company *v.* United States (214 U. S., 320) received the unqualified approval of the Supreme Court as applied to the collection of the $100 fine assessed under section 9 of the act of 1907 (sec. 33 of this draft). This is necessary in view of the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case United States *v.* Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars, mentioned in commenting on section 3 of this draft.

SECTION 32.

In this, which is a modification of section 8 of the act of 1907, as in the other penal provisions of the draft, an effort has been made to fix upon a reasonable, and yet sufficient, *minimum* and *maximum* penalty. In some localities there is so little sympathy with the laws dealing with aliens that violators sometimes receive sentences altogether inadequate to the offense. This should be prevented, and the best way is to fix the minimum as well as the maximum limit of the penalty. The attempt has also been made to so word this and all the penal provisions as to make them operative despite the tendency of the courts to adhere to perhaps unduly strict rules of construction in criminal and penal matters. That is very important in this section, as it covers the smuggling of Chinese as well as of other aliens, and the smuggling of Chinese is an exceedingly lucrative business, affording great temptation to those criminally disposed. Hence also the provision for the confiscation of vessels and vehicles used in smuggling.

SECTION 33

slightly modifies section 9 of the present act, which has had the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court in Oceanic Navigation Company *v.* United States (214 U. S.; 320), and makes it apply specifically to alien seamen as well as other aliens. It is suggested, however, that the amount of the fine be doubled—i. e., be made $200; this in order to encourage the steamship companies to observe greater precaution in the physical and mental examination of aliens embarking at foreign ports for the United States, the object of the measure not being the collection of revenue but the practical prohibition of the taking on board of certain classes of afflicted aliens.

SECTION 34

is section 18 of the act of 1907 materially strengthened. And it needs to be so strengthened, for various decisions by the courts, especially one by the Supreme Court (197 U. S., 442) under the rules of strict construction observed in criminal and penal matters, have almost destroyed this important requirement, particularly in the cases of Chinese seamen and other alien seamen diseased, or criminal,

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or otherwise disqualified, whose cases are covered more specifically by the succeeding two sections. The duty to prevent the landing of aliens at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials is therefore made absolute ("mandatory and unqualified")—the owners, masters, etc., are made insurers that the alien shall not land. The alternative method of punishment provided for in the latter part of the section, viz, by libeling the vessel where impracticable or inconvenient to fine or imprison a responsible person, is a suggestion made by United States Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, who has had a large experience in endeavoring to attain results under the present terms of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws dealing with this subject.

SECTIONS 35 AND 36

need no additional comment, further than to call attention to the fact that they are so drawn as to conform with sections 16 and 17 of the draft dealing with Chinese and other alien seamen.

SECTION 37

corresponds with the penal portion of section 38 of the act of 1907, except that the minimum penalty is made definite.

SECTION 38.

Modified to meet the decision of the Supreme Court in Keller *v.* United States (213 U. S., 138), and in several other minor respects, section 3 of the act of 1907 is proposed for reenactment. A provision is added making it a misdemeanor for an alien prostitute or procurer of prostitutes to return to and reenter the United States after once being deported; also that prosecutions may be instituted wherever the parties concerned may be located, as a jurisdictional doubt has arisen on that point; also that in proceedings under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admitted against a wife or husband, which is required for the reason that the practice has become common for procurers to marry the immoral women they bring in and often the couple are the only parties having actual knowledge of the transaction.

SECTION 39

is a combination of sections 4 and 5 of the act of 1907, regarding contract labor, modified to agree with changes made in section 2 of the act (sec. 10 of the draft), and so as to punish the *attempt* to import, etc. As the law now stands, if the attempt is frustrated by the immigration officials, or otherwise, while the alien may be deported, the guilty person escapes punishment. An alternative method of punishment is provided, viz, a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor to be used in cases (of frequent occurrence) in which the violator of the law is pecuniarily irresponsible.

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SECTION 40

modifies section 6 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4 and 5 (preceding), and to the proviso allowing States and Territories to advertise their inducements to immigration is added a specification of exactly what they may do to make their advertisements effective. This is in the interest of clearness, and is only fair to those States that really desire and need a good class of immigration.

SECTION 41

changes section 7 of the act of 1907 to agree generally with sections 4, 5, and 6 (preceding), but attaches the civil penalty only, as in cases arising under it suit would be instituted against financially responsible parties. There is also drawn a provision to make service of process in cases arising under this section easy and certain.

SECTION 42

is so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as describes perjury before immigration officers, so modified as to cover in a clear manner swearing before such officers with regard to an alien's admission, or readmission to, residence within, or transit through, the United States. This is an absolutely essential provision. The present law on this point with regard both to Chinese and other aliens is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SECTION 43.

This is so much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as places upon transportation companies the duty and expense of returning excluded and expelled aliens, and penalizes a failure or refusal to comply literally with its terms—one of the most essential elements of immigration legislation. The modification to allow refusal of clearance in case of a second refusal to receive the same alien back on board is made to meet the attitude of least one line, and which might be assumed by others, that, rather than carry back an alien afflicted in an especially serious manner (a leper, for instance), the chance of being heavily fined will be taken. The power to refuse clearance will remove all temptation in this direction. There is also added a provision to make service of process easy and certain.

SECTION 44.

This section has been so drawn as to cover, it is believed, every phase of the improper making or use of any of the certificates required under the proposed act. In this respect the present Chinese-exclusion laws (sec. 7, act of 1884; sec. 11, act of 1888; and sec. 8, act of 1892) are very deficient.

SECTION 45

is sections 29 and 27, act of 1907, with slight unimportant modifications.

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SECTION 46

is a proposed reenactment of so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as relates to the appointment of immigration officials, the latter part of said section being carried into section 9 of the draft.

SECTION 47

is section 30 of the said act, so changed as to make it perfectly clear that the exchanging of aliens' money, the feeding of detained aliens, etc., may, if deemed necessary, be done by the Government, rather than by contractors. It may at any time become desirable that the Government should do at least some of these things itself.

SECTION 48

is section 31 of the act of 1907, while

SECTION 49

is so much of section 39 of said act as gives the President authority to call a world convention on immigration questions.

SECTION 50

fixes the date the proposed measure shall take effect, names the laws repealed thereby, and adds a proviso showing to what extent only the act shall be given a retroactive effect.

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APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1909.

SIR: The third annual report of the Division of Naturalization, which is herewith respectfully presented, embraces both the administrative and the court work, under the naturalization laws, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

As a summary of the office work during the year the accompanying table, which shows the amount of incoming and outgoing mail, may afford an approximate view. It shows that a total of 64,556 pieces of mail were received during the year, an average per day of 217 pieces; and that there were sent out a total of 89,528 pieces, or an average of more than 300 daily. The division handled, therefore, a daily average of 517 and an aggregate of 154,084 pieces of mail.

TABLE I.—VOLUME OF MAIL HANDLED BY THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:					
Unregistered	12,712	13,162	12,783	11,994	50,651
Registered	3,247	3,818	3,548	3,292	13,905
Total	15,959	16,980	16,331	15,286	64,556
Average per working day	228—	221—	221—	199—	217—
Outgoing mail:					
Letters	9,820	10,767	9,423	9,611	39,621
Form letters	11,653	8,332	12,072	8,140	40,197
Documents	773	1,908	5,955	1,074	9,710
Total	22,246	21,007	27,450	18,825	89,528
Average per working day:					
Letters	140+	139+	127+	125—	133—
Form letters	166+	108+	163+	106—	135—
Documents	11+	25—	80+	14+	32+
Total average	318—	273—	371—	244+	300+

How to dispose of this large volume of mail matter has been the subject of the most careful observation and thoughtful study of its character and relative importance, so as to accomplish its dispatch at the minimum cost of time and labor. This has been made possible by the adoption of such form letters as experience showed to be admissible, which, with the addition of matter pertinent to any particular case, reduced by about 90 per cent the time previously consumed in writing many classes of letters. The extent to which the use

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of form letters in the correspondence has grown is evidenced by the number of 40,197, as against 39,621 original typewritten letters. It may be said without hesitation that unless some such expedient had been resorted to the small force of this office would have been unable to cope with such a large correspondence, as at no time during the year has there been more than 14 clerks engaged exclusively upon correspondence.

In guiding clerks of courts in the execution of naturalization papers in conformity with the law, considerable increased correspondence must be expected annually because of the change in office of a large number of clerks of courts by election of their successors, new courts assuming jurisdiction, and other features to be referred to hereafter. To meet these conditions every effort has been made to prevent the number of letters from increasing beyond the limits of actual requirements.

The table does not show nor is there any sufficiently brief and comprehensive way completely to disclose what these figures involve. Many of the single pieces of mail received contain numbers of declarations of intention, or petitions for naturalization, or certificates of naturalization, each of which requires the same care in numbering, filing, and indexing as does a letter, and involves the exercise of even more care in the process of examination than the average letter. Also very many of them are the occasion of correspondence with the clerks of courts, the naturalization examiners, and the parties in whose names the papers are filed.

The number of such papers filed in the courts during the year, as indicated by the duplicates received in the division, is shown in the following table, in which are also given, for comparison, the corresponding figures for the preceding two fiscal years:

TABLE II.—DECLARATIONS AND PETITIONS FILED AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1909.

	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	Grand total.
Declarations of intention	72,684	136,725	143,212	352,621
Petitions for naturalization	20,802	43,878	42,178	106,858
Certificates of naturalization	7,735	25,517	37,337	70,589
Total	01,221	206,120	222,727	530,068

[a] Nine months.

The declarations filed, 143,212, exceed the number of similar papers filed last year by 6,487, while the petitions for the year, 42,178, were less by 1,700 than those filed last year. There were issued by the courts 37,337 certificates of naturalization, or an excess over the number during the previous year of 11,820. The total number of duplicates of naturalization papers, therefore, which reached the division was 222,727, of which special note should be taken in connection with what has been said with reference to the constituents of the 64,556 pieces of mail of all sorts which were received and handled during the year, as shown by Table I.

It will be seen from Table III that the number of courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction increased from the 2,244 reported last year to 2,394, which represents an increase in the regular correspondents of the division of 150. The transmittals of duplicates of papers filed with these courts, the accompanying monthly reports,

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and quarterly accounts covering remittances, and the general correspondence naturally arising, made a material addition to the work of the division.

TABLE III.—STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS EXERCISING NATURALIZATION JURISDICTION DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1909.

Courts.	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.
State	1,678	2,016	2,177
Federal	201	228	217
Total	1,879	2,244	2,394

[a] Nine months.

Attention is directed to the fact that the increase in the number is entirely in the state courts, the number of federal courts engaged in conferring citizenship during the year being actually less than was reported a year ago. In most cases this is doubtless due to the fact that the state courts are, as a rule, more accessible, though, as will be seen hereafter, another cause is assignable.

The following tables, Nos. IV and V, show another feature of the work of the division, which is made effective through the use of examiners in the field, in connection with their chief work of investigating the claims of petitioners for naturalization and the competency and credibility of their witnesses to petitions.

TABLE IV.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION PRESENTED BY THE STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE FOR EXAMINATION AS TO THEIR VALIDITY, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Number received	[a] 1,013
Reported favorably	920
Reported unfavorably	[b] 35
Canceled	20
Pending cases	58

TABLE V.—SPECIAL CASES ON WHICH THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION WAS REQUESTED TO PASS BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Number received	[c] 14
Reported favorably	8
Reported unfavorably	[d] 6
Canceled	3
Pending cases	0

The total number of cases, 1,013, in Table IV shows the proportion to which this branch of the work has already grown, after being so recently undertaken, as was shown in the last annual report. That the work is important is shown by the fact that in 35 of the cases it was disclosed that naturalization had been illegally procured. The "pending cases" are cases awaiting a final report by examiners to whom they have been referred. Of the 35 cases "reported unfavorably" 15 are awaiting appropriate action by the courts, while the 20 cases "canceled" were thus disposed of judicially in consequence of unfavorable reports by the examiners.

[a] Includes 60 certificates issued under the act of June 29, 1906.
[b] Includes 15 cases pending cancellation.
[c] Includes 2 certificates issued under the act of June 29, 1906.
[d] Includes 3 cases pending cancellation.

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These investigations were inaugurated for the purpose of ascertaining whether naturalized applicants for licenses under the steamboat laws of this country had procured citizenship by a compliance with the law and were entitled to such licenses.

In connection with the investigation of applications under the steamboat-inspection laws of this country for licenses, it has been ascertained that a number of naturalizations have been accomplished in the past by persons who have had no actual residence in the United States. They have, in many instances, held an actual residence in Canada during the five years of residence claimed to have been maintained within the limits of this country. Their only claim to residence in the United States is based upon the fixing of some point, generally at some port along the Great Lakes, at which they receive their mail, while serving in some capacity upon American vessels sailing the Great Lakes. At the end of the open season they have returned to their homes in Canada. This course has been pursued for a number of years, and after the lapse of sufficient time they have taken the final steps for naturalization. Under the lax observance of the law before federal supervision had been provided by Congress, there was little difficulty encountered by them in receiving the certificates of naturalization upon which they could then apply for and receive appointments to the positions of masters, pilots, first and second officers, and engineers of steam vessels of the American merchant marine, which, under the navigation and steamboat-inspection laws, are reserved for Americans.

The investigations made at the instance of the Civil Service Commission aggregated but 14, as shown by Table V, of which the large proportion of 6 resulted in the discovery of illegally obtained certificates, 3 of which the courts have canceled, while 3 are awaiting judicial action. It seems not improbable that this branch of investigation will hereafter assume larger proportions.

During the past year a large number of naturalization certificates have been taken up by the immigration authorities at the border and forwarded to this office. These certificates were taken up for the reason that their holders had, subsequent to their naturalization in this country, become subjects of the King of Great Britain and Ireland in some of the British dominions. In most instances they had become such subjects in the Dominion of Canada, and suitable steps have been taken in each instance to prevent the issuance of certified copies of certificates so surrendered without this office being first notified.

From partially completed statistics it has been shown that 282 native-born Americans naturalized in other countries have returned subsequently to the country of their nativity, and during the past year declared their intention to again become citizens of the United States. These persons have, in all respects, the same status as alien-born candidates for citizenship, and must comply with all the formalities prescribed in order to resume their American citizenship.

There has been, also, considerable correspondence with the General Land Office, in the Department of the Interior, in relation to the evidence to be supplied by persons who have filed claims under the public land laws, regarding the evidence to be produced by them to secure title to their lands.

As a result of such correspondence, the division has acquired information of instances of fraudulent and illegal procurement of

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citizenship, and has been enabled to report such cases to the appropriate United States attorneys for the institution of cancellation proceedings, in accordance with the terms of section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. While no effort has been made to discover such cases as a part of the regular occupation of the examiners, in the course of their work of ascertaining the competency of witnesses to petitions for naturalization, through correspondence of the kind indicated above, by information from immigration inspectors, and by reports from the Department of State many cases of illegal naturalization have been discovered and reported for cancellation.

Some of these cases have resulted in cancellation orders by the courts, in others the Department of Justice has not thought it advisable to bring them before the courts, while others are pending. The following statement embodies information as to what has been done in this line during the year.

TABLE VI.—SUITS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CAUSES.

Cause.	Pending June 30, 1908.	Suits instituted.	Certificates canceled.	Pending June 30, 1909.	Cases dismissed.
Violation of United States Revised Statutes:					
Section 2165	9	195	199	5	.....
Section 2166	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Section 2167	20	450	355	106	6
Section 2169	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total	29	649	558	111	6
Violation of act of June 26, 1894	1	2	3	.....	.....
Renunciation of United States citizenship:					
Wrong renunciation of allegiance	.....	2	1	1	.....
Formal renunciation of United States citizenship	4	6	9	.....	.....
Total	4	8	10	1	.....
Not resident five years	14	255	150	119	.....
Incompetency of witnesses:					
Perjury of vouchers or witnesses	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Lack of proof of residence	15	36	43	6	2
Alien witnesses	1	8	7	2	.....
Petitions not completed	2	10	8	.....	4
Total	21	54	61	8	6
Irregular procedure:					
Under 21 years when naturalized	.....	60	33	30	.....
Not two years between declaration and petition	2	18	14	6	.....
Not ninety days between petition and final order	3	5	6	2	.....
Illegal declaration	.....	2	1	1	.....
Admitted within thirty days of election	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Already a citizen	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Married woman living with alien husband	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Admitted under old law after Sept. 26, 1906	.....	34	34	.....	.....
No hearing in open court	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Declaration and petition filed same day	1	.....	1	.....	.....
No record of admission	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Petition filed and certificate issued same day	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Under 21 years when making declaration under old law	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	12	124	100	39	.....
Court without jurisdiction	14	25	30	10	.....
Lack of knowledge of Government	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Immoral character	.....	4	3	1	.....
Miscellaneous	4	5	6	3	.....
Total	18	35	39	14	1
Grand total	99	1,127	921	292	13

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In addition to the foregoing, correspondence has been carried on with over 1,000 clerks of courts authorized to naturalize, to ascertain whether their courts had naturalized any aliens since the operation of the act of June 29, 1906, and to obtain the names and addresses of the aliens. This action was taken for the reason that these clerks of courts had not been supplied with legal forms. Without obtaining complete responses from all of these clerks, it had been discovered at the close of the fiscal year that 163 declarations of intention had been illegally filed and 192 orders of naturalization issued under the terms of Title XXX of the Revised Statutes, and without regard for the act of June 29, 1906, which repealed the vital sections of that title. As these cases were prepared they were promptly forwarded to the Department of Justice for the institution of proceedings to vacate the orders of admission.

It seems not unreasonable to anticipate, as stated in the last report, that hereafter there will be correspondence with the appropriate authorities in regard to those who, as naturalized citizens, seek employment under the terms of the laws in relation to appointment in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, as well as regards employment on public work under the laws of certain States which confine employment thereon to citizens of the United States.

Another branch of the office work which has increased greatly is the examination and approval, or correction, of accounts of moneys received by the clerks of courts as fees, and the transmission of the one-half of such fees due to the Government to the disbursing clerk of the Department, for deposit in the Treasury. The amount due the Government is ascertained by a comparison of the statement and accompanying remittance from each clerk of court with the number of duplicate naturalization papers on file in the division. Such reports and remittances are made by all clerks of courts who have been supplied with the official naturalization forms, and an examination of the files is as necessary in cases in which clerks report no transactions during the preceding quarter as where they report the contrary and inclose checks or drafts for the portion of collections due to the Government.

TABLE VII.—FEE ACCOUNTS PASSED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, AND PERIODS TO WHICH THE ACCOUNTS RELATE.

	1907.				1908.					1909.				Grand total.
	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	4th q'r.	Total.	1st q'r.	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	4th q'r.	Total.	1st q'r.	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	Total.	
Transactions	2	3	7	12	13	28	108	1,598	1,747	1,549	1,567	1,499	4,615	6,374
No transactions	5	10	13	28	31	61	74	439	605	556	565	584	1,705	2,338
Total	7	13	20	40	44	89	182	2,037	2,352	2,105	2,132	2,083	6,320	8,712

As the above statement shows, the division examined and passed during the fiscal year 6,320 fee accounts for the current year, 2,352 relating to the preceding year, and 40 for the fiscal year 1907. The work of auditing these 8,712 accounts involved the writing of between 2,500 and 2,600 letters.

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The official force of the division during the year consisted of substantially the same number and was assigned to the same grade of work as indicated in the last annual report. Under that arrangement, despite the many unforeseen obstacles that always appear to check the progress of official business, it is gratifying to be able to report that not only has the current work been kept up, but much accumulated work, reported heretofore, has been disposed of, bringing the division at the close of the year more nearly abreast of its business than it has ever been heretofore.

Perhaps the chief annoyance that has been experienced was the lack of another messenger. As the division is located outside of the main Department building, it makes the messenger work very onerous, resulting constantly in the delay of regular clerical work and in the assignment of clerks for extended periods to perform messenger service. This can be easily remedied and much valuable time thereby saved for more important business by authority to employ another assistant messenger.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

The accompanying statement shows that there has been a total of 2,394 courts engaged during the year in the naturalization of aliens, of which 2,177 were state courts and 217 were federal courts. These figures represent a net increase of 150 naturalization courts, 161 additional state courts having exercised such jurisdiction and 11 federal courts having ceased naturalizing. The reasons for the decrease in the number of federal courts and the increase in the number of state courts resorted to by aliens seeking naturalization are doubtless to be found in most instances in the greater convenience of access to the latter. It can not be denied, however, that the fluctuations in the amount of such business transacted from year to year by the different courts are occasioned by resort to those courts which are disposed to construe the law more liberally in favor of the petitioners than is found to be the case in other courts. In practically every State the petitioner has his election to resort to either a state court or a federal court, and naturally the choice falls upon that tribunal before which the least difficulty is experienced in acquiring citizenship.

Still another reason for such fluctuation is found in the attitude of clerks of courts, many of whom turn away applicants upon the ground that some other accessible court is transacting such business and that they have neither the time nor the inclination to undertake the business, or, having once assumed it, to continue doing so, in view of the alleged discrepancy between the onerous duties imposed upon them by the law and regulations and the fees they are allowed to retain as compensation. In addition to these reasons, in certain courts in the larger cities the amount of other business with which their dockets are burdened renders it impracticable, irrespective of the inclination of their clerks, to assume much, if any, naturalization work. This subject is discussed in another part of this report in connection with a consideration of the appropriation for the allowance to clerks of courts of additional compensation under certain conditions.

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TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF NATURALIZATION BUSINESS PERFORMED BY THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Courts.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
State	2,177	93,028	29,166	25,628
Federal	217	50,184	13,012	11,709
Total	2,394	143,212	42,178	37,337

In Table IX (page 197) there is presented, in condensed form, a complete view by quarters of the fiscal year of the naturalization papers filed in and issued out of the courts of each State.

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TABLE IX.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Alabama	4	23	27	28	56	84	17	17	34	15	25	40	26	1	27	185
Alaska	6	.....	6	77	.....	77	89	.....	89	102	.....	102	97	.....	97	365
Arizona	5	a 8	13	42	32	74	48	23	71	52	25	77	62	12	74	296
Arkansas	8	48	56	12	6	18	11	10	21	15	12	27	22	9	31	97
California	4	57	61	193	1,483	1,676	179	1,373	1,552	340	1,146	1,486	436	782	1,218	5,932
Colorado	2	58	60	43	391	434	54	390	444	49	357	406	58	342	400	1,684
Connecticut	2	8	10	350	207	557	348	342	690	195	191	386	241	178	419	2,052
Delaware	1	3	4	48	6	54	43	3	46	43	6	49	57	2	59	208
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	101	.....	101	86	.....	86	90	.....	90	101	.....	101	378
Florida	6	24	30	70	11	81	66	9	75	100	5	105	90	11	101	362
Georgia	10	36	46	23	19	42	31	13	44	63	8	71	38	8	46	203
Hawaii	1	a 8	9	47	16	63	37	10	47	34	26	60	19	3	22	192
Idaho	3	24	27	15	151	166	15	151	166	22	152	174	22	284	306	812
Illinois	5	98	103	331	2,812	3,143	756	3,185	3,941	491	2,732	3,223	407	1,677	2,084	12,391
Indiana	5	80	85	336	324	660	2,734	3,963	6,697	23	48	71	30	211	241	7,669
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	465	465	.....	610	610	.....	437	437	.....	275	275	1,787
Kansas	1	103	104	.....	353	353	.....	1,263	1,263	.....	569	569	2	122	124	2,309
Kentucky	4	53	57	14	32	46	21	33	54	15	28	43	10	25	35	178
Louisiana	5	29	34	122	13	135	300	78	378	161	34	195	121	31	152	860
Maine	1	15	16	88	67	155	66	71	137	55	88	143	46	84	130	565
Maryland	1	23	24	56	130	186	54	159	213	39	105	144	74	84	158	701
Massachusetts	2	16	18	1,620	592	2,212	1,733	1,225	2,958	1,430	907	2,337	1,511	1,001	2,512	10,019
Michigan	5	85	90	5	1,149	1,154	10	1,120	1,130	15	1,211	1,226	16	1,095	1,111	4,621
Minnesota	12	85	97	171	947	1,118	246	1,302	1,548	177	867	1,044	152	1,005	1,157	4,867
Mississippi	6	46	52	2	5	7	6	8	14	10	15	25	7	8	15	61
Missouri	8	100	108	880	53	933	703	62	765	730	34	764	588	26	614	3,076
Montana	2	28	30	5	436	441	1	577	578	2	483	485	5	934	939	2,443
Nebraska	2	91	93	4	1,320	1,324	5	1,109	1,114	.....	397	397	1	346	347	3,182
Nevada	1	14	15	2	95	97	.....	81	81	3	80	83	.....	97	97	358
New Hampshire	1	11	12	4	76	80	11	277	288	4	81	85	4	89	93	546
New Jersey	1	20	21	3	1,471	1,474	11	1,280	1,291	.....	1,207	1,207	2	806	808	4,780
New Mexico	6	a 20	26	48	23	71	15	36	51	18	18	36	28	23	51	209
New York	5	62	67	2,857	3,185	6,042	3,146	3,671	6,817	3,552	3,486	7,038	3,108	3,330	6,438	26,335
North Carolina	7	32	39	2	10	12	.....	5	5	5	5	10	.....	8	8	35
North Dakota	3	46	49	19	534	553	38	717	755	12	535	547	21	601	622	2,477

a Territorial courts.

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TABLE IX.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES—Continued.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Ohio	3	85	88	108	988	1,096	130	1,136	1,266	132	976	1,108	153	935	1,088	4,558
Oklahoma	2	59	61	3	97	100	7	96	103	3	112	115	4	47	51	369
Oregon	2	34	36	9	331	340	10	391	401	12	359	371	12	423	435	1,547
Pennsylvania	6	59	65	2,410	913	3,323	3,020	974	3,994	3,326	1,039	4,365	2,283	806	3,089	14,771
Rhode Island	2	1	3	235	.....	235	256	19	275	287	39	326	436	67	503	1,339
South Carolina	5	15	20	12	1	13	4	2	6	6	8	14	11	11	22	55
South Dakota	1	55	56	1	426	427	1	1,052	1,053	2	282	284	1	339	340	2,104
Tennessee	6	20	26	28	.....	28	20	3	23	30	2	32	33	3	36	119
Texas	21	145	166	67	149	216	125	201	326	177	564	741	84	132	216	1,499
Utah	1	27	28	3	150	153	12	206	218	8	129	137	9	151	160	668
Vermont	2	14	16	63	28	91	129	24	153	33	11	44	237	7	244	532
Virginia	9	48	57	68	23	91	45	19	64	66	20	86	68	25	93	334
Washington	6	38	44	461	693	1,154	422	1,783	2,205	316	640	956	528	724	1,252	5,567
West Virginia	8	35	43	43	87	130	68	78	146	42	89	131	32	46	78	485
Wisconsin	2	71	73	72	1,351	1,423	93	3,090	3,183	79	808	887	46	805	851	6,344
Wyoming	1	13	14	5	159	164	11	273	284	12	99	111	13	114	127	686
Total	217	2,177	2,394	11,206	21,866	33,072	15,233	32,520	47,753	12,393	20,497	32,890	11,352	18,145	29,497	143,212

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama	4	23	27	8	19	27	13	4	17	12	13	25	7	6	13	82
Alaska	6	.....	6	24	.....	24	28	.....	28	20	.....	20	16	.....	16	88
Arizona	5	[a] 8	13	19	9	28	10	11	21	16	5	21	20	4	24	94
Arkansas	8	48	56	5	4	9	9	6	15	5	7	12	4	9	13	49
California	4	57	61	114	519	633	67	244	311	80	351	431	94	265	359	1,734
Colorado	2	58	60	16	168	184	10	112	122	10	97	107	8	107	115	528
Connecticut	2	8	10	134	80	214	82	69	151	48	47	95	72	76	148	608
Delaware	1	3	4	19	.....	19	13	2	15	10	1	11	14	1	15	60
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	23	.....	23	30	.....	30	52	.....	52	130
Florida	6	24	30	19	9	28	27	9	36	24	4	28	12	13	25	117
Georgia	10	36	46	10	2	12	15	9	24	9	4	13	12	.....	12	61
Hawaii	1	[a] 8	9	14	4	18	5	1	6	9	.....	9	3	1	4	37
Idaho	3	24	27	6	50	56	3	77	80	3	94	97	.....	113	113	346

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Illinois	5	98	103	119	824	943	159	705	864	92	690	782	76	419	495	3,084
Indiana	5	80	85	20	37	57	44	65	109	8	40	48	4	47	51	265
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	152	152	.....	232	232	1	148	149	.....	128	128	661
Kansas	1	103	104	.....	123	123	.....	182	182	1	114	115	.....	100	100	520
Kentucky	4	53	57	2	10	12	2	10	12	.....	6	6	2	11	13	43
Louisiana	5	29	34	33	2	35	84	15	99	50	12	62	33	10	43	239
Maine	1	15	16	45	33	78	21	38	59	9	18	27	16	36	52	216
Maryland	1	23	24	28	44	72	17	43	60	27	31	58	49	48	97	287
Massachusetts	2	16	18	404	263	667	370	343	713	390	320	710	319	421	740	2,830
Michigan	5	85	90	4	410	414	2	460	462	7	488	495	2	561	563	1,934
Minnesota	12	85	97	98	475	573	65	561	626	83	557	640	69	494	563	2,402
Mississippi	6	46	52	1	10	11	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	7	23
Missouri	8	100	108	243	30	273	162	23	185	115	24	139	109	60	169	766
Montana	2	28	30	.....	148	148	2	144	146	1	125	126	2	113	115	535
Nebraska	2	91	93	.....	195	195	.....	243	243	.....	174	174	1	183	184	796
Nevada	1	14	15	.....	28	28	1	16	17	.....	13	13	.....	21	21	79
New Hampshire	1	11	12	.....	39	39	2	83	85	3	31	34	.....	39	39	197
New Jersey	1	20	21	.....	423	423	.....	382	382	.....	449	449	.....	333	333	1,587
New Mexico	6	[a] 20	26	8	7	15	6	12	18	9	9	18	5	11	16	67
New York	5	62	67	617	1,048	1,665	660	902	1,562	901	1,355	2,256	1,033	1,266	2,299	7,782
North Carolina	7	32	39	1	3	4	.....	2	2	3	1	4	.....	4	4	14
North Dakota	3	46	49	.....	416	416	.....	474	474	.....	392	392	.....	393	393	1,675
Ohio	3	85	88	40	280	320	35	247	282	25	247	272	30	296	326	1,200
Oklahoma	2	59	61	6	73	79	1	73	74	.....	76	76	1	63	64	203
Oregon	2	34	36	15	79	94	12	79	91	12	111	123	9	125	134	448
Pennsylvania	6	59	65	756	271	1,027	743	222	965	841	328	1,169	713	314	1,027	4,182
Rhode Island	2	1	3	137	.....	137	68	.....	68	140	.....	140	219	.....	219	564
South Carolina	5	15	20	1	2	3	.....	1	1	2	4	6	.....	7	7	17
South Dakota	1	55	56	6	125	131	2	115	117	2	112	114	.....	147	147	509
Tennessee	6	20	26	13	3	16	9	.....	9	6	.....	6	6	3	9	40
Texas	21	145	166	26	74	100	32	69	101	32	74	106	25	49	74	381
Utah	1	27	28	4	41	45	15	35	50	7	39	46	6	32	38	179
Vermont	2	14	16	23	1	24	102	4	106	19	.....	19	89	5	94	243
Virginia	9	48	57	14	5	19	22	8	30	24	11	35	24	15	39	123
Washington	6	38	44	115	322	437	114	245	359	99	220	319	97	241	338	1,453
West Virginia	8	35	43	7	17	24	15	15	30	10	25	35	12	16	28	117
Wisconsin	2	71	73	40	514	554	39	649	688	59	539	598	48	462	510	2,350
Wyoming	1	13	14	2	62	64	2	22	24	2	19	21	3	31	34	143
Total	217	2,177	2,394	3,241	7,453	10,694	3,114	7,264	10,378	3,339	7,345	10,684	3,318	7,104	10,422	42,178

[a] Territorial courts.

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TABLE IX.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES—Continued.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Alabama	4	23	27	6	1	7	6	14	20	7	8	15	6	.....	6	48
Alaska	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	14	.....	14	8	.....	8	55
Arizona	5	a 8	13	8	1	9	19	9	28	3	2	5	12	11	23	65
Arkansas	8	48	56	.....	3	3	4	.....	4	9	10	19	5	1	6	32
California	4	57	61	69	390	459	44	287	331	57	274	331	48	141	189	1,310
Colorado	2	58	60	15	142	157	17	129	146	12	91	103	8	68	76	482
Connecticut	2	8	10	98	79	177	149	107	256	112	66	178	42	34	76	687
Delaware	1	3	4	26	.....	26	13	.....	13	17	.....	17	13	2	15	71
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	13	.....	13	20	.....	20	16	.....	16	25	.....	25	74
Florida	6	24	30	18	2	20	11	6	17	25	8	33	35	.....	35	105
Georgia	10	36	46	.....	1	1	18	1	19	9	9	18	6	2	8	46
Hawaii	1	a 8	9	3	2	5	12	4	16	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	33
Idaho	3	24	27	4	44	48	.....	84	84	3	42	45	6	65	71	248
Illinois	5	98	103	49	784	833	83	588	671	108	688	796	68	324	392	2,692
Indiana	5	80	85	.....	40	40	.....	23	23	1	52	53	75	38	113	229
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	258	258	.....	117	117	.....	220	220	1	114	115	710
Kansas	1	103	104	.....	45	45	.....	109	109	.....	171	171	1	128	129	454
Kentucky	4	53	57	4	5	9	2	3	5	2	7	9	1	12	13	36
Louisiana	5	29	34	.....	3	3	40	6	46	72	10	82	57	7	64	195
Maine	1	15	16	25	35	60	22	13	35	38	47	85	6	16	22	202
Maryland	1	23	24	20	31	51	30	15	45	18	52	70	22	25	47	213
Massachusetts	2	16	18	424	289	713	342	203	545	374	298	672	265	258	523	2,453
Michigan	5	85	90	4	752	756	3	184	187	.....	406	406	1	387	388	1,737
Minnesota	12	85	97	64	535	599	110	485	595	60	395	455	68	598	666	2,315
Mississippi	6	46	52	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	2	5	7	.....	2	2	12
Missouri	8	100	108	119	17	136	149	17	166	232	25	257	90	7	97	656
Montana	2	28	30	.....	179	179	1	132	133	2	103	105	.....	93	93	510
Nebraska	2	91	93	.....	127	127	.....	198	198	.....	147	147	.....	222	222	694
Nevada	1	14	15	3	28	31	.....	13	13	.....	6	6	.....	10	10	60
New Hampshire	1	11	12	2	69	71	.....	12	12	.....	32	32	3	43	46	161
New Jersey	1	20	21	.....	585	585	.....	239	239	.....	440	440	.....	237	237	1,501
New Mexico	6	a 20	26	1	3	4	1	4	5	5	8	13	1	11	12	34
New York	5	62	67	735	712	1,447	578	789	1,367	685	936	1,621	754	1,247	2,001	6,436
North Carolina	7	32	39	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	8
North Dakota	3	46	49	.....	446	446	.....	556	556	.....	205	205	.....	527	527	1,734
Ohio	3	85	88	34	288	322	33	174	207	27	176	203	17	184	201	933

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Oklahoma	2	59	61	.....	58	89	.....	55	55	6	80	86	1	37	38	237
Oregon	2	34	36	4	107	111	15	74	89	10	64	74	7	103	110	384
Pennsylvania	6	59	65	960	322	1,291	568	132	700	884	212	1,096	722	234	956	4,043
Rhode Island	2	1	3	200	.....	209	136	.....	136	73	.....	73	139	.....	139	557
South Carolina	5	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	1	2	3	10
South Dakota	1	55	56	3	136	139	3	127	130	4	109	113	1	91	92	474
Tennessee	6	20	26	1	1	2	2	.....	2	12	.....	12	2	.....	2	18
Texas	21	145	166	10	39	49	27	68	95	20	92	112	49	64	113	369
Utah	1	27	28	1	36	37	7	30	37	11	23	34	7	33	40	148
Vermont	2	14	16	18	8	26	26	.....	26	90	5	95	.....	.....	.....	147
Virginia	9	48	57	6	5	11	14	8	22	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	78
Washington	6	38	44	100	358	458	84	242	326	78	258	336	89	209	298	1,418
West Virginia	8	35	43	20	20	40	.....	7	7	5	18	23	11	17	28	98
Wisconsin	2	71	73	34	281	315	40	487	527	56	403	459	45	692	737	2,038
Wyoming	1	13	14	3	38	41	1	13	14	1	21	22	1	9	10	87
Total	217	2,177	2,394	3,126	7,306	10,432	2,662	5,766	8,428	3,179	6,235	9,414	2,742	6,321	9,063	37,337

a Territorial courts.

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DISTRIBUTION OF NATURALIZATION.

From an analysis of the foregoing tables it will appear that, as might be anticipated, the four States in which the principal work of naturalization is transacted are, in the order in which they are given in the subjoined statement, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding ones in the last annual report shows but comparatively slight variation in the number of petitions filed in each of these States during the two years. It is worthy of note, however, that in each of these States there has been a marked increase in the number of certificates issued. The figures are as follows:

Certificates issued in—	1908.	1909.
New York	5,051	6,456
Pennsylvania	1,967	4,043
Illinois	1,711	2,672
Massachusetts	1,669	2,453
Total	10,398	15,624

The increase in these four States in the number of persons naturalized is thus seen to be 5,226, or more than 50 per cent, as compared with those admitted to citizenship in the same States last year. The figures are taken for these four States simply for illustration, because in them has been transacted between 40 and 50 per cent of the total naturalization business of the country, and what is shown in regard to them is true of the entire United States. Thus there were filed altogether in the fiscal year 1908, 43,878 petitions, while in 1909 the number was 42,178, or a decrease for the year under consideration of 1,700. On the other hand, the total number of certificates of naturalization issued in 1908 was 25,517, and in 1909, 37,337, an increase for the year just completed of 11,820, or more than 46 per cent.

This particular feature of the returns for the year is confirmatory of the opinion expressed in the last report, that the actual naturalization of aliens had not reached the average that might be anticipated, nor has the average yet been reached. As the statutory limitation of seven years vitality for declarations approaches, there must be a very great increase in the number of petitions filed and certificates granted. The 72,684 declarations filed in 1907 are maturing now and must be used within five years; the 136,725 filed in 1908 are beginning to mature, and must be used to support petitions within six years; while the 143,312 filed during the past year will begin to mature in a year. Thus, it is plain that there will be some 350,000 petitions filed within the next ensuing seven years, an average of 50,000 per annum, leaving out of consideration very many that will be filed during the same seven years on declarations yet to be made. It seems not unreasonable to assume that at no time in the near future will the number of persons naturalized annually fall below 50,000, and it may within a few years considerably exceed that figure.

It is both interesting and of practical value to note from the foregoing tables the division of the business of naturalization between the state and federal courts. Virtually throughout the country, except in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, this work is

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performed chiefly by the courts of the States, an arrangement that seems more convenient on the score of accessibility to the public, and to impose a lesser burden upon any one court, since the state tribunals so far exceed in number those of the United States. It is also in the direction of good administration of the law, as it enables the courts to devote more time and care to each case than is possible where they have to dispose of a very large docket of such cases.

The accompanying statement gives the amount of work in the state and federal courts, respectively, during the past year, in the three Eastern States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts; in the three Middle Western States of Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota, and in one Pacific Coast State, California.

TABLE X.—AMOUNT OF NATURALIZATION WORK IN STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS, RESPECTIVELY, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, IN SPECIFIED STATES.

State.	Number of courts.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.
New York:				
Federal courts	5	12,663	3,211	2,752
State courts	62	13,672	4,571	3,684
Pennsylvania:				
Federal courts	6	11,039	3,053	3,143
State courts	59	3,732	1,135	900
Illinois:				
Federal courts	5	1,985	119	308
State courts	98	10,406	2,638	2,384
Massachusetts:				
Federal courts	2	6,294	1,483	1,405
State courts	16	3,725	1,347	1,048
Michigan:				
Federal courts	5	46	15	8
State courts	85	4,575	1,919	1,729
Minnesota:				
Federal courts	12	746	315	302
State courts	85	4,121	2,087	2,315
California:				
Federal courts	4	1,148	355	218
State courts	57	4,784	1,379	1,092

It appears that in the three great Eastern States mentioned, more naturalization business is handled by 13 federal courts than by 137 state courts. It follows that there is a congestion of such business in these federal courts, with all the embarrassments which attend over-crowded dockets, both to the dispatch of other business and to the effective disposal of naturalization cases. In New York and Pennsylvania this situation is accentuated by the refusal of the clerks of two of the federal courts in large cities to assume the duties imposed upon them by the naturalization law. As a natural result of this condition, complaints are made that applicants for naturalization are not attended to promptly, that not enough compensation is allowed for clerical work, and that the courts are embarrassed by the amount of work they are called upon to do.

The figures from the courts of the three Western States and from California show a much more reasonable division of the work, the courts of the State discharging a fair proportion of naturalization. From these States come no complaints such as those from New York and Pennsylvania.

Congress has recently passed an appropriation bill, with a view to relieving the condition in those States from which complaints have come, providing for an allowance of additional compensation for clerical service in those courts in which the maximum annual fees,

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provided by law to be retained by clerks, $3,000, proves insufficient to pay for as many additional clerks as are required to promptly dispose of the cases presented.

There seems to be a good reason to doubt, however, whether such an arrangement will do more than shift the congestion from the clerks' offices to the dockets of courts, thus merely transferring the trouble instead of overcoming it. Certainly such will be the result in those courts which have already as many cases as they can properly dispose of, a situation that apparently exists in those very courts whose clerks are not, with the $3,000 retained by them, caring for all of the applicants appearing before them. It may not be perfectly clear how such a result can be accomplished, but there can be little doubt that the true remedy is not an increase of compensation to the clerks of the courts, but a more uniform assumption of the work between state and federal courts, such as is shown to prevail in the Western States by the figures given above. In any event, it does not seem that complaint can be made justly by persons who elect to remain in the large centers of alien population if they are delayed in securing citizenship there because the number of petitioners is in excess of the power of the courts to hear and dispose of promptly. Their removal to other States would avoid the delay and, incidentally, accomplish the purposes of legislation passed specifically to avoid other embarrassments resulting from the habit of aliens to settle in the large eastern cities.

In the State of Rhode Island, although some declarations were filed, no other naturalization business was transacted by the state courts. On the other extreme, all the naturalization business in the State of Iowa was done by the state courts. In New Jersey and North Dakota petitions for naturalization were filed exclusively in state courts, and in New Jersey, North Dakota, and Nebraska the state courts alone issued certificates of naturalization.

These variations are doubtless caused by local conditions, of which the division has no information, nor does there appear any necessity to ascertain the reason, unless, as in some instances, the federal courts refuse to assume the duty imposed upon them by the naturalization law, notwithstanding the loading of courts in the same jurisdiction with more cases than they can properly dispose of, thereby greatly delaying applicants for citizenship. Such instances are found in the United States circuit courts in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Pa., although in both of said cities the clerks of other courts attending to the naturalization of aliens state that it is impossible, within the compensation allowed them by law, to dispose promptly of the cases presented before them. As intimated elsewhere in this report, this is a situation to which due weight must be given in deciding whether compensation additional to the $3,000 fixed by law shall be allowed out of the special appropriation therefor to the clerks who are forced to assume more than they can now dispose of in places where there are other federal courts refusing to undertake the business of naturalization.

The accompanying statement of the relative amount of naturalization work done in the courts mentioned during 1908 and 1909 shows that in all courts in New York City, except the supreme court for Kings County, fewer papers were filed during 1909 than in 1908, not-

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withstanding the large number of applicants for naturalization papers and complaints of inability to have their papers filed.

TABLE XI.—AMOUNT OF NATURALIZATION WORK IN SPECIFIED COURTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1909.

	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.	Total papers.
Supreme court, New York County:				
1907 (five months)	1,478	547	80	2,105
1908	3,457	1,140	753	5,350
1909	2,742	1,090	822	4,654
Total	7,677	2,777	1,655	12,109
United States circuit court, New York:				
1907 (nine months)	6,714	106	44	6,864
1908	11,319	367	207	11,893
1909	7,913	320	380	8,613
Total	25,946	793	631	27,370
United States district court, New York:				
1907 (nine months)	337	968	427	1,732
1908	1,340	1,427	966	3,733
1909	753	1,491	1,101	3,345
Total	2,430	3,886	2,494	8,810
United States district court, Brooklyn:				
1907 (nine months)	5,060	1,141	556	6,757
1908	4,692	1,783	1,392	7,867
1909	3,736	1,271	1,172	6,179
Total	13,488	4,195	3,120	20,803
Supreme court, Kings County, Brooklyn:				
1907 (five months)	1,015	158	13	1,186
1908	3,173	866	310	4,349
1909	3,663	1,226	1,029	5,918
Total	7,851	2,250	1,352	11,453
United States district court, Pittsburg:				
1907 (nine months)	847	189	76	1,112
1908	2,863	910	295	4,068
1909	3,439	935	1,049	5,423
Total	7,149	2,034	1,420	10,603

The evident congestion of work in the United States district courts in Brooklyn and Pittsburg, respectively, can be relieved by requiring the clerks of the United States circuit courts in those cities to receive naturalization papers.

DENIALS OF PETITIONS.

The number of petitions denied during the year was 6,341, as compared with 3,300 in 1908 and 250 in 1907.

As the following table shows, the majority of the denials were based upon other grounds than the personal qualifications of the petitioners, although the evidence before the courts also involved the morals of the petitioners in a large number of cases, as well as their failure to comply with the law as shown by the orders of dismissal. Thus, for failing to appear after repeated notification, at the various times set for the hearing of their petitions, 2,067 cases were dismissed; incompetency of witnesses occasioned 1,820 denials; 193 petitions were withdrawn; lack of jurisdiction caused the rejection of 325 cases· 267 applicants were denied because the declarations upon

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which they petitioned had been filed during minority, before the passage of the act of June 29, 1906; 124 because petitioners were shown to be already citizens; 241 because petitioners had not proven the statutory residence; 103 because petitions had been filed prematurely; and 647 for various other reasons. The denials upon the ground of lacking the requisite qualifications—that is, on the merits of the cases—were 554 cases, or a little over 8 per cent of the total denials. Of these, 84 were on the score of immorality, 449 because of ignorance of American institutions, and 21 because they were not "white persons" in the sense of those words in section 2169 of the Revised Statutes.

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TABLE XII.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION DENIED, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Insufficient knowledge of Government.	Irregular procedure.	Minor.	No declaration.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Sec. 2169, U. S. R. S.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Alabama														1	1	48	49	2.04
Alaska			1									2			3	55	58	5.17
Arizona		1	2		3	1	3		1	3		14		2	30	65	95	31.58
Arkansas			2											1	3	32	35	8.57
California	5	9	170	21	41		2		11	77	8	300		26	670	1,310	1,980	33.84
Colorado	4	2	55	7		2	10	5	13	1	3	40		9	151	482	633	23.85
Connecticut			8	5	9					2		7		2	33	687	720	4.58
Delaware		1		1											2	71	73	2.74
District of Columbia					10							9		2	21	74	95	22.11
Florida																105	105	.00
Georgia			1											1	2	46	48	4.17
Hawaii							1								1	33	34	2.94
Idaho	3	1	6				11		2	1		17		6	47	248	295	15.93
Illinois	3	2	145	10	19	1	21	3	20	28	6	224		35	517	2,692	3,189	16.21
Indiana			8							2		2		4	16	229	245	6.53
Iowa		1	57	1	5		5	1	2	3	6	24		11	116	710	826	14.04
Kansas		1	43	5	3		2	2	8	4		26		45	139	454	593	23.44
Kentucky			1						1	1		1		1	5	36	41	12.20
Louisiana			1							1					2	195	197	1.02
Maine		1	1	2	2				2						8	202	210	3.81
Maryland			1									20		2	23	213	236	9.75
Massachusetts		4	8	6	12				5	6	2	35		23	101	2,453	2,554	3.95
Michigan	1	7	183	20	15		29	5	10	5	5	134		39	453	1,737	2,190	20.68
Minnesota	11	2	37	14	4		20	3	22	4	11	121		33	282	2,315	2,597	10.86
Mississippi														2	2	12	14	14.29
Missouri		3	29	5	25		1	1	1	5	2	13		9	94	656	750	12.53
Montana	6		1	3	15		22		4	2	10	30		15	108	510	618	17.48
Nebraska	4	4	84	5			20	3	25	2	3	20		12	182	694	876	20.78
Nevada			3	1						4	1	21		1	31	60	91	34.07
New Hampshire			4	1	1				1	1				2	10	161	171	5.85
New Jersey	6	6	243	25	17		5	1	28	2	1	149		26	509	1,501	2,010	25.32
New Mexico	1		2	1			3					3		2	12	34	46	26.09
New York	2	14	235	19	170		1	5	52	6	3	387	4	75	973	6,456	7,429	13.10
North Carolina			1												1	8	9	11.11
North Dakota	33	3	76	14	3	1	19	2	20	3	8	49	6	40	277	1,734	2,011	13.77

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TABLE XII.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION DENIED, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Insufficient knowledge of Government.	Irregular procedure.	Minor.	No declaration.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Sec. 2169, U. S. R. S.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Ohio	.....	4	124	16	22	.....	3	.....	7	6	4	117	.....	16	319	933	1,252	25.84
Oklahoma	13	.....	18	2	3	.....	1	.....	20	2	2	8	.....	36	105	237	342	30.70
Oregon	4	.....	3	3	2	.....	15	.....	2	1	.....	16	.....	6	52	384	436	11.93
Pennsylvania	5	2	136	20	52	.....	.....	.....	8	8	13	123	.....	20	387	4,043	4,430	8.74
Rhode Island	.....	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	557	566	1.59
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	12	16.67
South Dakota	10	.....	6	7	.....	.....	5	.....	7	1	3	14	.....	9	62	474	536	11.57
Tennessee	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	5	13	18	31	41.94
Texas	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	14	369	383	3.66
Utah	.....	1	21	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	8	.....	2	41	148	189	21.69
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	14	147	161	8.70
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	78	80	2.50
Washington	4	4	8	9	7	.....	26	2	26	4	3	63	11	16	183	1,418	1,601	11.43
West Virginia	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	5	29	98	127	22.83
Wisconsin	2	9	63	7	4	.....	33	1	24	2	2	43	.....	37	227	2,038	2,265	10.02
Wyoming	7	1	20	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	21	57	87	144	39.58
Total	124	84	1,820	241	449	6	267	38	325	193	103	2,067	21	603	6,341	37,337	[a] 43,678	14.46

[a] 43,678 petitions disposed of during year; 42,178 petitions filed during year; 1,500 petitions heard during 1909 which were filed during preceding year.

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As indicative of the effectiveness of the investigations by the naturalization examiners in the administration of the law by the courts, attention is directed to the following statement:

Fiscal year.	Certificates issued.	Certificates refused.	Ratio of denials.
			Per cent.
1907	7,735	250	3
1908	25,517	3,330	11
1909	37,337	6,341	14
Total	70,589	9,921	.....

If one is disposed to think, in view of the fact, as already shown, that only about 8 per cent of the denials during the year was based upon the merits of the cases, that the results reported are trivial, it should be considered that in each of the cases denied, constituting more than 14 per cent of the petitions actually heard, a violation of some provision of the law was prevented. If such a law as the act of June 29, 1906, was necessary to avoid the abuses which were so notorious under former acts, it must be conceded that the only way of testing the value of the recent act is to enforce its provisions strictly. That the courts are requiring a strict conformity thereto on the part of petitioners, as shown by the increasing ratio of denials, gives the gratifying assurance that the law will be observed for the all-sufficient reason that it is the law, be the grounds of such denials substantial or "merely technical," to use a disparaging term resorted to by those who are not in genuine and intelligent sympathy with the reform sought. The number of cases of the latter class will become fewer as the years advance and the time and attention of administrative officers and the courts will be concentrated more on those cases in which the merits of the petitioner are alone under question. Besides, in those cases in which admission was refused on "formal" grounds, it is wholly gratuitous to assume that there was no "substantial" reason to support the same conclusion. As has been stated previously, the courts dismissed many petitions because they did not comply with the law, neither the court nor the examiners representing the Government at the hearings taking into consideration the qualifications of the petitioners, since such consideration, under the circumstances presented, would have been futile.

Table XIII, on page 210, shows the number of criminal prosecutions instituted under the act during the year and the disposal made of those cases.

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TABLE XIII.—PROSECUTIONS UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE NATURALIZATION ACT OF JUNE 29, 1906, AND UNDER SECTIONS OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION, BY STATES.

State.	Prosecutions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Fines.	Jail sentences.	Pending.
California	1					1
Connecticut	1		1		1	
Illinois	1					1
Michigan	1		1	1		
New Jersey	5		4	3	1	1
New York	21	4	5	2	3	12
Ohio	1					1
Pennsylvania	3	1	2	1	1	
West Virginia	1					1
Total	35	5	13	7	6	17

AMOUNTS OF THE FINES IMPOSED.

United States district courts:	
Trenton, N. J	$100.00
	100.00
	500.00
New York, N. Y	50.00
	15.00
Philadelphia, Pa	300.00
Circuit court of Wayne County, Mich	50.00
Total	1,115.00

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS.

The following table shows the total number of court records which have been destroyed by fire. The duplicates of the records now in the files of the division furnish the only authoritative source of restoration.

TABLE XIV.—DESTRUCTION OF COURT-HOUSES AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS.

Place and date of destruction.	Declarations.			Petitions.			Certificates.		
	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.
Hudson, N. Y. (Jan. 27, 1907)	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	.....
Houston, Tex. (Dec. 1, 1907)	105	105	96	60	60	26	10	10	4
Oconto, Wis. (Sept. 18, 1907)	200	a 200	.....	200	a 200	.....	30	.....	.....
Vermilion, S. Dak. (July 8, 1907) b	40	2	.....	20	5	.....	10	.....	.....
Milan, Mo. (June 27, 1908)	10	10	1	10	10	2	10	10	2
Harrison, Ark. (May 5, 1908)	10	9	1	10	5	5	10	6	.....
Nowata, Okla. (Jan. 30, 1909) c	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	20	20	.....
Mercer, Pa. (Apr., 1909)	300	a 56	.....	150	a 84	.....	50	39	.....
Red Lake Falls, Minn. (Apr., 1909)	45	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	85	.....	.....

a Loose sheets destroyed; record books preserved.
b Fire in mail car.
c No business had been transacted in this court.

An interesting and suggestive subject for consideration will be found in the accompanying statement, which shows the number of declarations filed during each fiscal year since the act of June 29, 1906, has been in operation in those States which bestow the privilege of suffrage upon alien declarants.

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TABLE XV.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED IN THE STATES WHICH ALLOW ALIENS THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE AFTER MERELY DECLARING THEIR INTENTION.

State.	1907.	1908.	1909.	State.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Arkansas	42	85	97	Texas	622	1,233	1,499
Indiana	1,195	772	7,669	Oregon	912	1,663	1,547
Kansas	545	631	2,309	Wisconsin [a]	1,709	5,193	6,344
Michigan	1,692	4,164	4,621				
Missouri	1,126	2,769	3,076	Total	8,588	18,161	30,344
Nebraska	745	1,651	3,182				

[a] A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the State of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1907 agreeing to a proposed amendment to the constitution of Wisconsin granting the right of franchise to those aliens only who declared their intention prior to December 1, 1908, and terminating that right on the 1st day of December, 1912.

At the head of the list, as regards utilizing the expeditious method of making voters, stands the State of Indiana, in which during the "off year" of 1908 but 772 declarations were filed, as compared with 7,669 during the year 1909. The natural inference as to the cause of such a sporadic desire to take the initial step toward acquiring citizenship becomes irresistible, where it is shown, by inspection of the table exhibiting the number of declarations filed during the year throughout the country, that in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1909 (beginning July 1, 1908) 660 declarations were made in Indiana; in the second quarter (October, November, and December), 6,697 aliens declared their intention, while in the third quarter, after the elections were over, but 71 filed preliminary papers.

As bearing upon the continuance of this condition, so far as declarations of intention made prior to June 29, 1906, are concerned, some of the courts have held that no declaration is valid after the expiration of seven years from the date on which it was made. Whether the person who holds a declaration which has through lapse of time lost its value as a preliminary step toward acquiring citizenship is thereby deprived of a privilege granted to him by the constitution and laws of a State because he has signified his purpose to be a citizen is, however, an entirely distinct question.

FIELD SERVICE.

With the close of the fiscal year was terminated an anomalous and highly unsatisfactory arrangement of the field officers. They were employed by the Department of Justice as adjuncts of the offices of the United States district attorneys and as such were, of course, nominally subject alone to the control of that Department. That Department was charged with no duties by the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, except under that section which imposes upon its United States attorneys the duty of instituting proceedings to cancel illegally or fraudulently obtained certificates of naturalization. All the administrative machinery of the act was expressly placed under the control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as necessarily were also the power and duty of making all provisional constructions of the law, pending ultimate interpretation by the courts. Thus the records and administrative machinery in Washington were under this Department, and the agents by which the law was to be made effective "in the field" were under the Department of Justice.

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Notwithstanding the employment of the examiners by that Department this office necessarily supervised the work of those agents and "advised" them regarding their duties, because the records used as a basis therefor did not exist in any other office, but it could not enforce its views upon officers not entirely subject to its direction and control, nor could it in many instances induce them willingly to stand before the courts for its provisional constructions of the act. A very little reflection will suffice without argument to show the confusion and misdirected and ineffective effort that resulted from this arrangement. It naturally follows that the transfer of the examiners to this Department, by unifying the entire naturalization service, central and dispersed, under one executive control, must facilitate the promptness and the effectiveness of the field work, dispel the confusion and uncertainty as to the line of demarcation between the appropriate functions of the two departments and render possible an economical employment of the force of examiners.

As some uncertainty seems to have prevailed in regard to the work of the examiners, it is as well to say that they are not, even in a very restricted sense, detectives or "sleuths." They are not hunting for fraud. They are simply preparing the evidence on which naturalization petitions are to be heard and determined by the courts. Such fraud as they incidentally to this work discover is reported, with the evidence, to the appropriate United States attorney. At this point the duty of this Department ends and the duty of the Department of Justice begins. The line can easily and plainly be drawn.

Those who look among the causes of denials of petitions for a recital of crimes and misdemeanors misconceive the duty and work of the examiners, and mistake the tabulated reports of work done by the civil courts, for the dimensions of the dockets of the criminal courts have no relation to the usefulness of the examiners. There seems also to be some misconception as to the dimensions of the work of the field force. It is large and important. It is not, however, vast and costly. There is no reason to believe that it will ever cost nearly so much to supervise the admission of aliens to citizenship as it now costs to supervise their physical landing on our soil, nor will it ever be necessary to have anything like the number of examiners that is needed of immigrant inspectors. And yet, it must be conceded, the interests of American institutions are more nearly affected by the granting of citizenship than by the permission to land on our soil.

In the large cities where most of the petitions for naturalization are filed, the simple device of advising petitioners and their witnesses, immediately after the work before the clerks of courts is completed, to call for examination at the office of the chief examiner entails no extra expense or hardship upon the former and makes the work of examiners both rapid and effective. At such points they can dispose of as many cases as the clerks of courts, as comparatively few of the cases require further investigation than that made in the examiners' offices.

While it is more difficult, where the petitioners are spread over a wide territory and resort to courts remote from the station of an examiner there is the compensating advantage that the character of such petitioners gives reasonable assurance that there is comparatively less risk of admitting unworthy aliens to citizenship than there is in

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the great cities, where the wiles of designing persons and the conditions of existence are such as to tempt a resort to fraud.

In addition to directing the work of this field force, it was necessary to exercise a close supervision over the work of the clerks of courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction in the execution by them of declarations, petitions, and certificates of naturalization, their compliance with the requirements of the law in forwarding naturalization papers, accounting for the fees collected by them in naturalization proceedings, furnishing the copies of orders of courts prescribed by law, and obtaining an observance by them of the requirements of the regulations framed to render effective the provisions of the law; thus bringing directly under the supervision of this office a field force of 2,450 officers actively engaged in the discharge of the responsibilities imposed upon this division by the act of June 29, 1906. To accomplish this supervision with the small force provided it has been necessary to systematize carefully the work of this office and to require a maximum amount of productive work of each of the members of the clerical force.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The moneys collected by this division, as naturalization fees, authorized by the act of June 29, 1906, and forwarded to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor for deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the act referred to were as follows:

First quarter	$58,259.40
Second quarter	42,285.03
Third quarter	45,945.85
Fourth quarter	40,091.00
Total	186.581.28

The appropriation for the salaries of the Division of Naturalization was $38,960, of which $38,789.42, were expended. In addition to this there were expended out of the contingent fund of the Department $5,639.03 for stationery, supplies, and office equipment. Thus, it is seen that the amount of receipts under the act of June 29, 1906, which was deposited, account of miscellaneous receipts, in the Treasury was $142,152.83, in excess of the cost of administration under this Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The two principal recommendations made in former reports were acted upon by the last Congress, one favorably to the view held by the division; the other unfavorably. The former was in relation to the transfer of the examiners in the field from the Department of Justice to the Department of Commerce and Labor. This step was the most conducive to good administration, and therefore the most important.

The other was in relation to the fees of clerks of courts, which the division recommended should be increased. The matter was fully discussed in the House of Representatives upon a consideration of a disagreement by the House conferees to a provision in a Senate bill making such an increase, and voted down. The question is, there-

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fore, for the present settled. Some arrangement should, however, be made better than that contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill for allowing clerks who have collected more than $6,000 in any fiscal year to employ such additional clerical assistants as may be necessary to discharge promptly the naturalization business presented to them, provided such business is not in excess of the capacity of the court to dispose of properly with a due regard to its other business.

The method by which this is to be accomplished is not entirely clear, especially as it is intimated elsewhere in this report that, although much dissatisfaction has been occasioned by the insufficiency of the number of assistants in some clerks' offices to dispatch promptly more than a small proportion of the amount of business offered at such offices, a material increase in the number of papers filed would simply result in overloading the dockets and would occasion the same delay and expense in securing a judicial hearing as is now incurred in obtaining a chance to file the necessary papers with the clerks of the courts.

The division again recommends appropriate legislation to determine definitely which provisions of the act of June 29, 1906, apply to those aliens referred to in sections 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes and the act of July 26, 1894, and what of such provisions do not apply to them. This legislation should be made sufficiently comprehensive to remove all doubt, also, as to what is required of all other aliens who claim exemptions, under certain laws, from some of the conditions with which other persons seeking citizenship must comply.

As regards the recommendation heretofore submitted, that provision be made by express legislation for appeals in all naturalization cases, it is gratifying to report that the United States circuit courts of appeal are uniformly entertaining applications for review of decisions rendered in such cases by federal courts, and that as to authority of said courts to review similar judgments of state courts a United States circuit court of appeals has certified the question to the United States Supreme Court for determination at the October term of the current year.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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APPENDIX III

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, July 1, 1909.

SIR: There is herewith submitted the report of the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Tables, which explain part of the work of the division, are submitted. Tables I and II are for the time between July 1, 1907, the date of the organization of the division, and June 30, 1909. Table III is for the twelve months ended June 30, 1909.

Table I shows that a distribution of 5,008 persons was effected by the division for the fifteen months ended June 30, 1909. The work of distribution did not begin until about the first of April, 1908.

From this number deduct the 840 distributed prior to June 30, 1908, and it will be seen that 4,168 were distributed to specific employment during the last fiscal year. Of the total number, 2,565 were distributed to agricultural communities, where they secured permanent employment on farms. Not all of these should be classed as farm laborers, for many of them occupy positions of trust, having charge of dairies, stables, or of others employed on farms.

There were 1,215 common laborers and 269 domestics directed to permanent places of employment. A majority of the domestics were wives of men who availed themselves of information given them by the division.

The 192 children were of tender years who accompanied their parents.

It will be seen that 4,241 persons not classed as mechanics or skilled workmen were directly benefited by information furnished by the division.

Of the 168 designated as miners in Table I, it is probable that many were employed as laborers in or about the mines. It is not easy to determine how many, for all who seek information do not state what their qualifications really are; some profess a knowledge they do not possess, others are reticent or doubtful as to their own qualifications or abilities, and this does not become known until a test is applied on being employed.

This leaves 599 of those distributed by the Division of Information to be divided among 72 occupations, many of which are not what is commonly known as skilled trades, as, for instance, the 68 woodsmen

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and the 31 settlers, the latter representing a class that, it is hoped, may grow in numbers as the opportunities for such become better known to home seekers.

Of those classed as skilled workers, outside of those referred to, over 50 per cent went to small towns or villages and are now doing business for themselves. The aim of the division all along has been to divert the stream of immigration toward the land or to small towns and away from the large cities.

In no instance was a strike, lockout, or other labor disturbance in progress or contemplated at a time when any of those directed by the division went forward. It is apparent also that great care was exercised in the selection of those who applied for information and were directed to opportunities, for very few complaints have been filed with the division and these have been more than offset by commendatory letters where employers have been satisfied and thanked the division for its work in directing the labor where it was needed.

The records of the division show that but 20 of those directed to employment failed to reach proper destination. Of this number the cost of transportation was advanced by the employer in 11 cases. Five of the 20 paid their own transportation expenses, and the cost of transportation in the other 4 cases was advanced by various charitable organizations. Of the 11 cases in which the employer advanced the cost of transportation, disappointment was avoided in 7 of them by directing other men, who paid their own transportation.

In 2 of the 11 cases the employers reported that the men arrived, but in one instance that he left the railroad station next day without proceeding to the employer's farm or notifying him of his arrival; in the other the employee undoubtedly arrived at or near the proper destination and went to work for another employer in that vicinity.

Of the aforementioned 20 who went astray en route, 11 were destined to points west of Chicago, which necessitated a transfer from one railroad station to another at that point. This emphasizes the importance of adopting some system of regulating the passage through that city of aliens destined to points beyond.

Table II is of value in that it shows what a wide field of activity has been covered by the Division of Information. Seekers for information have been directed to and have found employment in 40 States and 1 Territory. No aliens or others have secured employment, so far as known, through the efforts of the division in Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, or the Territory of Arizona, although information regarding the resources of all of them have been given to applicants.

The fact that 2,202 of those applying for information located in New York State and 676 in New Jersey does not indicate that the inducements offered in those States were greater than those of other States. The lack of means to defray expenses of transportation was, no doubt, a prime factor in determining many applicants to avail themselves of opportunities at points within those States to which the cost of transportation was not beyond their means.

It must be borne in mind that the work of the Division of Information is yet in its initial stage; that its purpose and scope are just beginning to be understood. All of its work has been done in the face of adverse conditions. Actual distribution did not begin until nine

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months after the division began to collect information, and then in the midst of a financial and industrial depression the evil effects of which are but now being hidden by the smoke from furnaces, factories, and workshops that are again renewing the activities so suddenly paralyzed in October, 1907.

Thousands of able, healthy, willing workers have anxiously scanned the records of opportunities presented to them by the Division of Information, only to turn away disappointed, for the most alluring of them lay at points hopelessly beyond their grasp because of financial inability to reach destination. Even when the panic was at its height, the Division of Information could have directed thousands of people to places where they could secure employment on the land, were it not for the lack of means on the part of applicants to defray traveling expenses.

Forty-five nationalities contributed to the number of those benefited by the work of the division. Many of those applying for help express a preference for certain nationalities or races. The division has therefore included in the list of questions submitted to prospective employers one which gives them the opportunity to state whether they have a choice in the matter.

Among aliens, those coming from northern Europe are preferred by perhaps a majority of applicants for farm labor. As the value of the southern European as a fruit grower becomes known, the demand for his services grows in volume.

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TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

State.	Ax factory laborers.	Bakers.	Baker helpers.	Blacksmiths.	Boarding-house keepers.	Bowling-alley pin boys.	Bricklayers.	Butcher.	Cabin boy.	Cabinetmakers.	Carpenters.	Carpenter helper.	Children (unemployed).[a]	Cigar making.	Clerk.	Deck hand.	Domestics.[b]	Donkey men.	Dressmaker.	Drillers.	Dyer helpers.	Electricians.	Factory work.	Farm work.	File cutter.	Firemen.	Fireman helper.
Alabama				1							4		1				1							2			
Arkansas		2											18											15			
California																								3			
Colorado																								2			
Connecticut													2	1			8							62		2	
Delaware													6											24			
District of Columbia																	1										
Georgia													6				8							26			
Illinois				1							1		16				4							121			
Indiana																							1	12			
Iowa													17				4					1		60			
Kansas								1			1		1				1							15			
Kentucky					1								8				7							24			
Maine																	4							14			
Maryland				1									2				1							108			
Massachusetts																								20			
Michigan										1			6				3						14	19			
Minnesota																								52			
Mississippi													14											39			
Missouri													1				1							23			
Montana																								5			
Nebraska																								12			
New Hampshire													3				1							8			
New Jersey		1	1		1						14	1	7				39					1	1	512			
New York		1	1	2	1	16			1	1	13		48		1	1	145	2	1	15	4			791	1	1	1
North Carolina																								1			
North Dakota																								12			
Ohio													8				9							53			
Oklahoma				2			2			1	9		1				2							14			
Oregon																								1			
Pennsylvania				1									4	42			8							134			
Rhode Island																								7			
South Carolina										4			7											22			
South Dakota													1				2							6			
Tennessee																								1			
Texas																	1						16	18			
Vermont													9				13							271			

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State.	Florist.	Florist apprentices.	Furrier apprentice.	Gardeners.	Hairbrush work.	Horticulturists.	Hospital attendants.	Hostlers.	Interpreter.	Ironwork.	Janitors.	Laborers (common).	Laundry work.	Leather work.	Locksmith.	Lumbermen.	Machinists.	Machinist helpers.	Medical attendant.	Miners.	Mine work.	Molder.	Novelty works.	Nurse.	Painters.	Painter helpers.
Alabama												3														
Connecticut												44														
Georgia				1								6														
Illinois												2								1		1				
Indiana										1																
Iowa												1		1												
Kentucky												3								30	3					
Maine				3																						
Maryland				5								13														
Massachusetts												1														
Michigan												26														
Minnesota				1								3														
Missouri												2														
Montana						2																				
New Jersey		7		5				2				54								7					1	3
New York	1		1	13	6		2	13	1		4	960	1				3	2	1				1	1	8	
Ohio												7														
Oklahoma												7			1		1									
Pennsylvania												20								10						
Texas												57								6						
Vermont				1				1				2					1									
Virginia																2										
West Virginia																				114						
Wisconsin												4														
Total	1	7	1	29	6	2	2	16	1	1	4	1,215	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	168	3	1	1	1	9	3

State.	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Total
Florist		29		29
Florist apprentices				4
Furrier apprentice				2
Gardeners	2			10
Hairbrush work		2		5
Horticulturists				16
Hospital attendants				2
Hostlers				1
Interpreter				1
Ironwork	1			7
Janitors				43
Laborers (common)	4	2		192
Laundry work				43
Leather work				1
Locksmith	5		1	269
Lumbermen				2
Machinists				1
Machinist helpers				15
Medical attendant				4
Miners	41	1	14	2,565
Mine work				1
Molder				3
Novelty works				1
Nurse				
Painters				
Painter helpers				

a The designation "children" has reference to those who merely accompany the parents and are too young to work.

b It should be explained that a great majority of the 269 persons here designated as "domestics" were wives who secured work as domestics in the family of the employer to whom the husband was directed.

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TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OR TERRITORY, AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory.	Paper hanger.	Plasterer.	Porters.	Ranchman.	Sailors.	Sawmill work.	Seamstresses.	Settlers.	Shipwright apprentice.	Shoemakers.	Soldier.	Tailors.	Teamsters.	Textile work.	Tinners.	Tinner helpers.	Tool maker.	Upholsterer.	Waiters.	Watchman.	Weavers.	Wives (unemployed).	Woodsmen.	Woodworker.	Total.
Alabama																									12
Arkansas								14														3			52
California																									3
Colorado																									2
Connecticut																				1		2			122
Delaware																						1			31
District of Columbia																									1
Georgia																									47
Illinois												2										3			152
Indiana																									14
Iowa																						3			87
Kansas													1												20
Kentucky																						2			78
Maine																									21
Maryland														1							1	3			135
Massachusetts												1													22
Michigan																						2			71
Minnesota																									56
Mississippi						2							2										7		64
Missouri																									27
Montana																									7
Nebraska								5																	17
New Hampshire																									12
New Jersey	1	1	1			2				1			1						2		3	1	6		676
New Mexico				1																					1
New York			13		14		5		1	1	1	1	14	8	2	2	1	1	5		8	5	55		2,202
North Carolina								1																	2
North Dakota																									12
Ohio																									77
Oklahoma																								1	41
Oregon																									1
Pennsylvania						1																			220
Rhode Island																									7
South Carolina								8						1								1			43
South Dakota																									9
Tennessee																									1

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Texas																														138
Vermont				1																										300
Virginia																1														57
West Virginia																	1										1			149
Wisconsin																											1			19
Total	1	1	15	1	14	42	5	31	1	2	1	4	19	10	3	2	1	1	7	1	12	28	68	1						5,008

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TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OR TERRITORY, AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

State or Territory.	African.	Australian.	Bohemian.	Bosnian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Corean.	Croatian.	Cuban.	Danish.	Dutch.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Lettish.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
Alabama										1	1			1		2							
Arkansas	1										8		1	3		10				7			
California																3							
Colorado																1							
Connecticut		3								5				25		11		1	1		1	1	
Delaware										1			1			2		1	2			2	
Georgia						1				5			2			20							
Illinois					5					9				1		84			2	2		1	2
Indiana																11							
Iowa			2							1	1		1	1		34			1				
Kansas			1										1			5							
Kentucky										2			1	1		22							1
Maine								1		1						7							
Maryland			2								5		1	2		35		3		2		1	3
Massachusetts					1						1			1		3							
Michigan											2					15	4				2		
Minnesota			1							5				1		21	3						
Mississippi										1						11		1	1		1	3	
Missouri													2			17							
Montana										2			1			3							
Nebraska										4													
New Hampshire						4				2				3	1								
New Jersey			5			1	1	1	1	38	2	1	13	23		127	1	7	18	5	3	16	8
New Mexico																1							
New York	2		4	2	12	1	2	10		77	13	1	22	51	5	247	26	19	36	222	18	36	36
North Carolina													1			1							
North Dakota																9							
Ohio										5	3		1	1		23		1					
Oklahoma													1	1		10							
Pennsylvania			2					4		10	1		3	2	1	68		2	2	2		1	3
Rhode Island										1				1							1		
South Carolina										1	1					10				16			
South Dakota																3							
Texas					79					2						5	3	1					6
Vermont			1			2		6		27	6		4	9		27		4	8		2	4	1
Virginia			5		2					1			1			6		1	2				
West Virginia			2					1					2		1	19	35						5
Wisconsin										1						6							
Total	3	3	25	2	99	9	3	23	1	202	44	2	59	127	8	879	72	41	73	256	28	65	65

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State or Territory.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Moor.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	South American.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Total.
Alabama					3						1						1			2			12
Arkansas																	2	6		14			52
California																							3
Colorado																							2
Connecticut				11	24	1			2	5			1				23			1			122
Delaware				1	3				9								2			7			31
District of Columbia																				1			1
Georgia					15				4											7			47
Illinois				1	5	2			3								15	2		18			132
Indiana					2															1			14
Iowa				6	2				3								17			18			87
Kansas				4													7			2			20
Kentucky				2	22				12	1							2	3		9			28
Maine				3	1				1		1						5			1			21
Maryland				1	18			1	18	1	1						2			39			135
Massachusetts				2	17	1			1	5			2				1			17			22
Michigan					6				6	5							3			3			71
Minnesota				11	17				6	7							6			1			56
Mississippi					22													7		4			64
Missouri					2												2			4			27
Montana					1																		7
Nebraska					2				4								4			1			17
New Hampshire				2																2			12
New Jersey				29	175	2			43	13			6	1	1	3	52	6		73	1		676
New Mexico																							1
New York	1	14		94	534	3	2	4	259	82	2	5	9			4	174	10	1	160		2	2,202
North Carolina																							2
North Dakota																	1			2			12
Ohio				1	5				2							1	4	1		30			77
Oklahoma				2	2				6	11			3				2			3			41
Oregon																							1
Pennsylvania				11	45				6	13	2		3				18	1		20			220
Rhode Island																	2			2			7
South Carolina					3				2								2			8			43
South Dakota				1	2					1										2			9
Tennessee																				1			1
Texas					1			7	15	5		19											138
Vermont				34	51	3		1	6				3				56	5		35			300
Virginia				1	8				5								1			24			57
West Virginia			1		50				13	4	1	1	3			9				2			149
Wisconsin				4					2								2	1		3			19
Total	1	14	1	221	1,028	12	2	13	428	148	8	25	30	1	1	16	406	43	1	517	1	2	5,008

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TABLE III.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

Race or people.	Architect.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Clerks.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineer (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Furriers and fur workers.
Armenian														4				
Australian																11		
Bohemian		1		3			6	3	1			1		8	1	65		
Bulgarian														2		120		
Canadian				5			2									22		
Croatian								1								6		
Cuban														15		8		
Dalmatian				2						3								
Danish		5		60		2	120	26	62	13		1		96		561	51	
Dutch			1	11			16	16	2	2				8		160		
East Indian																4		
English				4	3		14	14	7	2				2		122	11	
Finnish				40			105	33	7	11				52		355	27	
Flemish							5		1							9	2	
French				7			13	5	6	2				12		76	3	
German		29	4	63	6	2	140	126	79	18		6		182	2	1,525	43	
Greek				13			33	3	8	5				165		51	41	
Hebrew		9	1	10	3		31	38	22	9		2	1	242		114	7	2
Herzegovinian								3						6		4		
Irish				2			19	9	28					35		216	2	
Italian		1	2	15	4		34	11		9		7		128		203	7	
Lettish							1							2		13		
Lithuanian							9	2						17		77		
Magyar		2		4			23	1	7					6		189	2	
Mexican														22		15		
Montenegrin											1	1					3	
Norwegian		13	5	45			163	18	79	18				125		676	47	
Polish		10	3	64	7		146	11	42	1		4		337		1,398	4	1
Porto Rican							2	2						24		37		
Portuguese														16		10		
Roumanian				2			6	5				1		18		74		
Russian		1		13			29		16			2		127		468		1
Ruthenian							10		5					83		174		
Scotch									1			1				29	1	
Servian														3		2		
Slovak				1			3		3					53		61		

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Slovenian																1		
Spanish							7		3					64		20	6	
South American			4				7		4					4				
Swedish		5	1	84	15	1	195	52	106	20		1		122		843	49	
Swiss				2			2	3	6					12		105	2	
Turkish														19		3		
United States born	1	2		26			64	46	44	10		11	1	92	3	449	28	
United States born (negroes)									2			2				12		
United States naturalized citizens				23			21	13	25			4		69		171	25	
Welsh																11		
Total	1	78	21	499	38	5	1,226	441	566	123	1	44	2	2,172	6	8,470	361	4

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TABLE III.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Molders.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.
Armenian						11			3									
Australian															1			
Bohemian	2		10	1		112			2		1				4			
Bosnian		1																
Bulgarian				1		48			3						2			
Canadian	4		4			5									6			
Croatian						37									4			
Cuban						13			2									
Dalmatian						6				1	5				3			
Danish	32		33			288			85	9	2		1		16			9
Dutch	3		13			86			8	2			1		6			7
English	3		3			70		1	15	1	2				5			4
Finnish	15		35			298			53		5				20			14
Flemish						12												
French	1		3			93		2	16	1								
German	88		94	9	2	454		5	144	10	9	22		3	96	2	2	12
Greek			68			486		9	42						135			3
Hebrew	10	5	14			87		2	33		2		4		6			10
Herzegovinian						1												
Hindoo			3															
Irish	14		13			164			1						10	3		
Italian	1		1			680			30		21				48	6		
Japanese			2															
Lettish			5			19												
Lithuanian	2					62			7						9			
Magyar	6	5	4			116			18		1				22			5
Mexican						50												
Montenegrin	2																	
Moor															1			
Norwegian	19		48			436			75	3	2				31	5		13
Polish	59		95	13		1,468	1	7	178	4			4	2	197	7		24
Porto Rican			3			17												
Portuguese			1			17			6									
Roumanian	2		8			40			20									
Russian	7		25	3		818			30						75	4		
Ruthenian	15		18			213			14						35		1	

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Scotch			1			19							1		2			
Servian						26												
Slovak	3		5			94			3						48			
Slovenian	4					3												
Spanish			11			115			8						32			
South American			2			9			5						5			
Swedish	67		45			507		2	133	16					64	3		20
Swiss	2					26			2									
Syrian			1			2												
Turkish						43			4						7			
United States born	9	1	48	23	2	422			64	4	2		3		20			23
United States born (negroes)			17	2		20			1						4			
United States naturalized citizens	8		4	4		152			20		4				7			5
Total	378	12	637	56	4	7,645	1	28	1,025	51	56	22	14	5	921	30	3	149

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TABLE III.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipe fitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Servants.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Wood workers, turners, etc.	All others.	Total.
Armenian					1													19
Australian																		12
Bohemian				3	3		2		4		1					1	14	249
Bosnian					2													3
Bulgarian																		176
Canadian																		4
Chinese					2													2
Croatian					6													54
Cuban					5													43
Dalmatian					2													12
Danish		2			103								1					1,578
Dutch		1	1		16								1					361
East Indian																		4
English		3	1		19		1											307
Finnish					57													1,127
Flemish																		29
French					22						1							263
German		3	5	7	142		3	1	2	2	5		1	3	1	3	21	3,376
Greek					35													1,097
Hebrew		5	5	11	8		5	5	10		4	3	1	11	7	1	6	746
Herzegovinian											1							15
Hindoo																		3
Irish					9													525
Italian					39		1											1,248
Japanese					1													3
Lettish																		40
Lithuanian					10												6	201
Magyar					28				4					1	3		4	451
Mexican					3													90
Montenegrin					4													11
Moor																		1
Norwegian					118													1,939
Polish					98		3		3				1	2	5	2	12	4,213
Porto Rican					7													92
Portuguese																		50
Roumanian					2													178

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Russian					8		1		1								9	1,638
Ruthenian					9												3	580
Scotch					1						1					2		59
Servian					2													33
Slovak					1													275
Slovenian																		8
Spanish					14													280
South American																		40
Swedish		1			149				3		7					6		2,517
Swiss					8													170
Syrian																		3
Turkish					5													81
United States born	3	36	16		56	4	4	5	9		4	2	1		1	1	7	1,547
United States born (negroes)		1			4													65
United States naturalized citizens		3			34						1				1			594
Welsh																		11
Total	3	55	28	21	1,033	4	20	11	36	2	25	5	6	18	17	16	82	26,477

NOTE.—The above table is a compilation of the total number of persons who have applied personally for information at the various branch offices of the Division of Information. These applicants for information are listed but once, though they may return to the office several times thereafter for additional or other information. The branch offices whose reports are consolidated in the above table are New York, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., and Galveston, Tex. Of the total number of applicants for information, 24,602 persons applied at the New York branch office during the entire fiscal year. The Baltimore office has been in operation since August 15, 1908, the total number of applicants since that date being 1,714. The office at Galveston did not begin operations until April 1, 1909, since which date the number of applicants has been 161, or a total for the three offices, as shown by the table, of 26,477 applicants for information.

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A total of 26,477 applicants for information were served at the branch offices of the division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909. Care was exercised in noting these applicants so as to avoid duplication. While the same person may have made inquiry on several different occasions, he was listed but once. The figures given do not and can not show the full number benefited by receipt of information, for many applicants represented groups ranging from 5 to 50. The division has no means of ascertaining how many acted on the information received.

When an applicant makes his selection and is specifically directed to an opportunity, he is provided with a note of introduction to the prospective employer. This serves to identify him, and the employer is requested to notify the division of his arrival. In cases where applicants call at the branch offices of the division, look over the opportunities presented, make notes of the same, and take the addresses of prospective employers, it is impossible for the division to ascertain how many of these are employed, since the employers are not requested to notify the division of their arrival, and unless conditions are not favorable to either party no information will reach the division concerning the matter.

APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION.

Applications have been received from 2,823 skilled workers, professional men, journalists, and scientists for aid in securing employment, but the work of the division having been principally directed to diverting the unemployed to opportunities on the land, little assistance could be rendered in these cases.

MAIL.

Letters prepared in the division exclusive of duplicates	4,729
Postal cards mailed to Southern States	776,016
Postal cards mailed to Middle West	1,129,950
Circular letters replying to applications for domestics	693
Circular letters forwarding blank forms	14,326

In a majority of instances when applications are received, it happens that replies to certain questions are omitted, and the division is obliged to call the attention of the writers to the omissions, which is done by means of a circular prepared for that purpose. Invariably the filling in of this form requires such preparation of original matter as to constitute a letter in itself.

Each postal card sent out contained a suggestion to the recipient to lay it aside for future use in case no immediate necessity for help existed. That this suggestion has been acted on is evidenced by the fact that replies are now coming in from postal-card inquiries sent out a year ago.

CHARGE OF FURNISHING STRIKE BREAKERS.

A report gained circulation during the year that the Division of Information was furnishing strike breakers to cigar-manufacturing firms in Pennsylvania. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows: On October 23, 1908, Emanuel Cadilak, of 371 East Seventy-second street, New York, called at the New York branch of the division,

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No. 17 Pearl street, and made the statement that 400 cigar workers were wanted by the Harrisburg Cigar Company, at Harrisburg, Pa. He stated labor conditions were good, that no strikes or labor troubles were in progress, and that the union scale of wages would be paid. On October 24, when the matter was referred to the division, a letter was sent to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor inquiring whether there was "a strike or lockout in progress or in contemplation, also the union scale of wages for Harrisburg." The letter was answered on the same day by the president of the American Federation of Labor, who, among other things, said he could not "definitely answer either question you propound, but I can state that there are now in the United States fully 25 per cent of the cigar makers of the country unemployed." On receipt of this communication, on October 24, the secretary of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 244, of Harrisburg, was written to with request that he "inform the division as to the regular union scale of wages which prevails in the cigar-making industry in your district. We would like this in detail, showing wages paid to female as well as male help; also inform us if there is a scarcity of labor existing in the Harrisburg cigar factories at this time." That letter was dated October 24, 1908; an early reply was requested. An answer was received on November 13, 1908, in which the secretary said, "Positively no demand for cigar makers, union or nonunion. * * * Union wages start at $7 per 1,000 to $13 per 1,000." The question referring to strikes or lockouts was not answered.

Through unofficial channels it was learned that no strike was then in progress and that no strike had taken place in recent years in the cigar trade in Harrisburg or vicinity.

On November 5, 1908, Mr. Cadilak again called at 17 Pearl street, and as agent of the Columbia Cigar Company, of Columbia, Pa., made application for 100 girls to go to Columbia to engage in cigar working. He made the same statement concerning labor conditions as in the case of the Harrisburg Cigar Company. It appears that Mr. Cadilak about this time inserted an advertisement in certain New York papers, published in foreign languages, advising those desirous of going to Harrisburg and Columbia to apply at No. 17 Pearl street (the New York branch of the division) for particulars. This was unauthorized by anyone connected with the division, and information concerning it was not received until workmen applied for details as to terms of employment in response to said advertisements. Those who called were given such information as could be gathered. A number, perhaps 30, went to Columbia. When reports were received to the effect that they were not being treated properly, the inspector in charge of information work at 17 Pearl street wired the division on November 20, 1908, as follows: "Advisable to investigate Columbia and Harrisburg cigar factories." Immigrant Inspector John J. Grgurevich, attached to the Baltimore immigrant station, was detailed by the Bureau to investigate conditions in the cigar factories not only in Harrisburg and Columbia, but in adjoining territory as well. Instructions were issued to branch offices of the division not to direct any persons to either Harrisburg or Columbia until after a thorough investigation had been made, but notwithstanding this fact a number of those applying at the New York branch of the division, and who were advised not to go, went to both places.

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Mr. Grgurevich made a thorough and painstaking investigation and submitted a full and comprehensive report of his findings. From this report, which is too lengthy to include with this, it was learned that the New York agent of the cigar-manufacturing firms in question had either misrepresented conditions of employment or else failed to impart full information to those whose services he had engaged. Aside from the questions of wages or hours of employment, the Division of Information regarded it as inadvisable to direct the attention of seekers for information to the cigar factories involved.

It was clearly proved that no strike or lockout was in progress or in contemplation or that either had occurred in recent years in that particular part of Pennsylvania.

The report, therefore, that the Division of Information was furnishing strike breakers, or was being used for that purpose even remotely, was without foundation.

BRANCHES OF THE DIVISION.

NEW YORK.

The inspector in charge of information work at New York, in his report for the six months ended June 30, 1909, among other things, said:

The progress made by this branch of the division may be readily judged by the following figures:

Total to definite employment, January 1 to June 30, 1908	815
Total to definite employment, July 1 to December 31, 1908	1,636
Total to definite employment, January 1 to June 30, 1909	2,176

showing an increase of more than 100 per cent for our second half year over the first, of nearly 33 per cent for the third half year of our existence over the second half, and during the third half an increase of nearly 167 per cent over the corresponding six months of the previous year. It must be borne in mind that the demand for labor is always greater during the second than during the first six months of any year.

There has been of late a marked improvement in the quality, though a falling off in number, of men applying for information; the percentage of applicants directed to employment has materially increased for these reasons. Marked appreciation upon the part of employers has been the general rule, but in some cases the applicants have misrepresented their qualifications and have not given satisfaction; on the other hand, in rare instances, employers have not properly stated their requirements and the existing conditions, and employees have been dissatisfied. Cases have come to my notice of where an employer considered the applicant worthless and the same applicant has been praised in the highest terms by another employer. As compared with previous periods, the demand for farm laborers has been abnormal this year, as has also the demand for common laborers. The available supply of qualified men who are willing to accept such employment does not nearly meet even the local demand, where wages are about the same as at more distant points. The applicants naturally select the nearby employment, as the factor of transportation is not so great. There still exists in this vicinity a large body of unemployed men, but they are either not possessed of the proper qualifications to perform manual labor or have not the desire. A large percentage of the unemployed are men of trades or those accustomed to skilled labor. As this division gives information concerning farm labor, common labor, domestics, and settlers only, the class last mentioned are not benefited by its operations. Many skilled mechanics apply and are all referred to such organized bodies as represent the particular trade or calling of the applicant. Every precaution possible is taken to prevent directing men to relieve strikes or other labor troubles. Particular care is exercised to direct no common laborers to work where they may be used to replace labor now employed. The demand for men is so great from sources which require additional help that the restrictions above named do not in any way affect the number directed, as the supply of good men does not meet this demand. How long these conditions will continue can not be predicted, but if the future can be properly judged by the past there is no prospect of immediate relief, as immigration is normally low during the summer months.

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The late business depression seems to have had a demoralizing effect on certain classes of laborers. Enforced idleness during this period caused them to resort to every known device to live without employment. Finding it possible to exist, idleness seems to have become a habit, and now that the parks are pleasant and the fields hot, they prefer to enjoy the former, living as best they can. I do not say nor mean to imply that this refers to all or even the major portion of the unemployed, but only to a certain class. It has come to my notice that the greatest enemy the division has is the unscrupulous type of employment agent who deals in foreign-born mankind for his livelihood. These agencies are located in the sections of the city where the foreign element reside and congregate, and they have, to my knowledge, warned immigrants and other aliens not to apply to this branch, giving as a reason that they will be deported by reason of the fact that they are not employed. The agencies have also used their best efforts to influence labor-union men to believe that the work of the division is all wrong. They do not appear openly, as the object in casting reflections upon our work would be too evident to anyone who gives the matter the least thought. Each man directed by the division means $2 or $3 less income for the agent, but the greater loss is the fact that the applicant is liable to secure permanent employment and not return to be sold to some other employer.

BALTIMORE, MD.

One of the staff of the Immigration Service at Baltimore was detailed to act as inspector in charge of information work on July 1, 1908, but suitable quarters were not provided for him until December, 1908.

The offices occupied by said officer in the custom-house are so far removed from the congested center of that city that but few of the unemployed were able to locate it until very recently. The number of applicants for information is increasing as the existence of this branch of the service becomes known to the public.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

On October 14, 1908, the following letter of instructions was issued to all commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge in the Immigration Service:

To aid the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in promoting a beneficial distribution of arriving aliens and others, as provided by act of Congress, it is directed that active cooperation be extended to the said division and the same measure of attention given to the work of this branch of the service as is accorded other immigration work.

It is directed that one employee, whose name is to be sent to the division as early as possible, be detailed to take charge of information and distribution work at each station; to receive and distribute documents; to keep and mail to the division on proper blanks a comprehensive record of all applicants for information and of those who are directed to employment, and to perform such other duties as circumastnces may require. It is understood that the person so designated shall devote as much of his time, under the direction of his superior officer, as may be necessary, and such designation shall not relieve him for the remainder of his time from the performance of his other duties.

The fullest measure of assistance is expected and required.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary.

Complying with instructions contained in said letter, the immigrant inspector in charge at Galveston, Tex., took up the work of imparting information to admitted aliens and others. But little headway was made until toward the close of the last fiscal year when, during the

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months of May and June, he provided 129 applicants with information which resulted in their securing employment as farm and common laborers in the State of Texas.

NECESSITY FOR OTHER BRANCHES.

An effort was made during the year to establish a branch of the division in Chicago, Ill. It was the intention to secure quarters which would be adequate to the needs of the Immigration Service in Chicago and at the same time provide space for the inspector in charge of information work, who was to be assisted in his duties by the entire immigration force in Chicago. The necessary room could not be found, and in order to initiate the work of distribution in Chicago one of the immigrant inspectors was detailed to act as inspector in charge of information work. He was instructed to investigate and report on a number of offices. One of the places reported on by this officer was approved of and a lease entered into for the balance of the fiscal year. It was deemed inadvisable to renew the lease and as a consequence the branch office in Chicago was not continued.

The Division of Information is of opinion that a branch of the division should be established in Chicago, Ill., and another in St. Louis, Mo. Applications by the thousand are on file from the Western and Southwestern States to which no one can be directed because of lack of funds on the part of those seeking information and the great distance from the Atlantic seaboard.

Chicago and St. Louis have thousands of able, willing men out of employment before whom the division could lay its best opportunities, but there is no way of reaching them or of imparting this information to them.

If during the coming year arrangements can be made to secure office room for the Immigration Service in these two cities commodious enough to give space to a branch of the Division of Information, it will enable this branch of the service to "promote a beneficial distribution of aliens" and others who may be in need of information concerning opportunities to engage in labor on farms, to settle on land, or to engage in profit sharing on the land.

STATE AGENCIES AND BOARDS OF IMMIGRATION.

Correspondence has been had with the Minnesota state board of immigration with a view to effecting such an understanding with that institution as would result in securing its cooperation in the work of distribution. As the fiscal year drew to a close this work was well under way and progressing. Applications for farm laborers coming from Minnesota have been transferred to the state board of immigration of that State, and in turn the division is being notified of opportunities for farm and ordinary laborers in Minnesota. The result so far is satisfactory, and it is expected that effective cooperation will follow the effort to bring the Minnesota state board of immigration and the Division of Information into harmonious working relations.

The New York state department of agriculture, which makes immigration a prominent feature of its work, is now in active cooperation with the Division of Information. The groundwork for this

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cooperation was laid during the closing months of the fiscal year just closed and is now well under way.

The Kentucky state immigration bureau appointed a representative to visit Ellis Island and the New York branch of the division for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of distribution. As the fiscal year was drawing to a close the Kentucky state immigration bureau was engaged in establishing an office in Louisville, and the Division of Information has its assurances of willing cooperation in the work of securing information and distributing aliens and others through the State of Kentucky.

Several years ago the legislature of Missouri enacted a statute providing for a state board of immigration, but nothing was done to give it effect until some time during the early part of 1909, when appropriation was made for the maintenance of the board and officers appointed to conduct its affairs. An official of the Missouri state board of immigration visited the Division of Information and its branch office at New York, and said board is now considering the most effective way of cooperating with the division in the work of distribution of aliens and others through Missouri.

ADAPTABILITY OF SETTLERS.

The effort to divert the tide of immigration to agricultural sections of the country is of doubtful value unless conditions are favorable. Soil and climate should be suitable, the latter approximating to that of the home of the immigrant, the former not only fertile but adapted to crops like those the immigrant, if a farmer, was accustomed to raising at home. Many other things enter into the question of a "beneficial distribution" of aliens and others. The person directed by the division must be protected from the greed of those who would possibly take advantage of his ignorance. So far as possible those who do not speak English should be directed to localities where others of their race have settled, for the most heart-breaking experience that can come to a man is to find himself anchored in a place where he can not converse in his mother tongue—or any other—with his neighbors. More aliens have, perhaps, remained in large cities or congested centers or have drifted back to them through this cause than any other.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Intensive farming is better understood by alien land workers than any other, and for that reason small farms with good transportation facilities and near-by markets are more attractive than large holdings.

The difficulty in securing labor at harvest time to gather in the crops on large farms, which has embarrassed the owners, or managers, and which was seriously acute the last two seasons, has given rise to a movement in favor of cutting up large farms into small holdings, each one capable of supporting a family in comfort and more likely to find a man desirous of owning and operating it himself than one who would prefer working on a large farm for another, or on shares.

That many owners of large holdings are considering the advisability of dividing their acreage into small farms is the information

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that comes to the division, and it regards this movement as in the right direction and calculated, if carried out, to result favorably to the settler—whether citizen or alien—as well as the country at large.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion attention is called to the fact that in an endeavor to promote a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens the utmost conservatism has been exercised as regards conduct of the division and its branch offices, selection of men for direction to opportunities, and financial expenditures. Such results as have accrued in the way of distribution are traceable to a genuine demand for laborers in the agricultural sections. Employers were not only ready to cooperate with the division to the extent of submitting applications, but were willing in many instances to advance transportation. The division is satisfied that, apart from ignorance of our language on the part of a large number of immigrants, and the want of transportation money, the principal drawback is the lack of understanding on the part of newcomers regarding our agricultural resources, methods of farming, and advantages to be derived away from the crowded cities. Inducements to settlers on the land constitute a line of inquiry as yet hardly touched upon. It would be instrumental in distribution, but progress in this direction has been retarded in the interest of economy. Propositions of this nature require investigation prior to the direction of anyone, and investigations can not be conducted by correspondence.

The argument that the division induces immigration is without foundation in fact, and no evidence has been produced to support it. Immigration will continue as long as the law permits; those who are here bring others in times of prosperity, and the only question is whether they shall be allowed to settle, as heretofore, in the crowded centers or be directed to opportunities elsewhere. It was with a full realization of the need for distribution that Congress created the Division of Information, and its importance, now that prosperity will swell the tide of immigration, is augmented. Success in large measure can only come by slow growth and experience gained through persistent effort. All things considered, the division has, so far, performed its work well. The good it has done outweighs the criticisms, many of them made in ignorance of facts, and the benefits conferred on employer and employee entitle it to consideration and support.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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